

COMPLETE EDITION

SADLIER'S DOMINION CATHOLIC SPELLER



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JAMES A. SADLIER,
MONTREAL.

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~~Wapiti Rapids~~

~~Nov. 1900~~



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DOMINION SERIES.

S A D L I E R'S
CATHOLIC
COMPLETE SPELLER,
ORAL AND WRITTEN.

BY A CATHOLIC TEACHER.



MONTREAL:
JAMES A. SADLIER

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FOR INSTRUCTORS.

SUCCESS IN SPELLING requires short lessons thoroughly learned and daily reviews. In class recitation, Pronunciation should be the *first* exercise. Let pupils who can write copy the words and pronounce and spell them from the copy; and all others read and spell the words from the book.

In Oral Spelling, the teacher should pronounce the words *correctly*, without regard to their orthography; and pupils, in general, should merely name the letters of words, making a marked pause at the end of each syllable, and imitate the teacher in their pronunciation. Pupils who misspell words should be required to write them on the blackboard, as misspelled, and to correct them *in writing*, before the class.

Dictation Reviews.—After pupils have pronounced the words in the columns, and spelled them *orally*, they will *read* the corresponding *Dictation Reviews* with great care, thus testing their pronunciation and recalling their attention to the *form* of the words. The teacher will read the sentences slowly and distinctly, while the pupils write them. Blackboard exercises are preferred for class use. Slates may be expeditiously examined by requiring pupils to exchange, so that each one shall become the inspector of his neighbor's work, while the teacher spells the several words. A record of the words misspelled or mispronounced should be kept by the pupils, for reviews and special drill. Plain and inexpensive blank books, of good material and moderate size, are preferable for this purpose.

The Introduction and the Appendix should be mastered at an early day, and applied constantly by the class throughout the body of the work. Pupils must also be required to construct short sentences from Words of the Lists not employed in Dictation, showing their meaning and best use. The teacher should exercise a constant and wise supervision, encouraging the pupils to do their own work, and giving only the needed suggestions and aid.

Entered according to Act of Parliament, A. D. 1883, by
JAMES A. SADLIER,
in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, at Ottawa.

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PREFACE.

A DOMINION SPELLING-BOOK, complete in all its parts, so classified as to afford both a brief and an extended course, is a desideratum for Catholic schools. This work adopts the following approved views: That spelling and pronunciation can be taught successfully only in union; that the exercises should be both oral and written, and the lessons and methods strictly educational; and that formal definition, which precludes effective classification, be dispensed with. Its *Vocabulary* is the one actually connected with the subjects presented, and used in good speaking and writing. Words characteristic of our own country, such as toboggan and voyageur, and the important geographical names of the Dominion are also given. The *Exercises* are massed topically into well-defined divisions of suitable length. The *Lessons* are short and strictly consecutive.

Significant Monosyllables are first introduced with special reference to *form* and *sound*, and arranged in columns, with the vowels in line, to exhibit individual characteristics and similarity of formation. A separate lesson is given for each vowel sound and a single vowel used therewith—after which all equivalent letters are introduced in like manner. At each opening of the book, the lessons and their corresponding reviews face one another, the former in common print, and the latter in *Written Characters*. Thirty-five lessons are thus printed in *writing*.

The Topics of Part Second embrace *Man*, and the *Animal*, *Vegetable*, and *Mineral Kingdoms*. The lessons relate to, or are connected with, the household; the human body and its members; its food, drink, and clothing; the house, grounds, and out-buildings; life, mind, training, and school studies; religion; law and politics; medicine; farming; trade and occupations; travel and traffic; war, etc.

Assorted words of similar *form* and *length*, thus grouped with reference to time, place, use, and meaning, are so arranged in columns as to add to the beauty of the printed page, while effecting a saving of one-fourth of the space. As the short and simple words of each topic are in the first two or three columns of the page, lessons may readily be assigned, adapted to the capacity of all classes.

Religion is here so treated as to contribute to a more thorough understanding of the divine offices of the Church, her rites, vestments, and ceremonies, and her doctrines and practices.

Dictation Reviews are invariably given. They contain essential definitions and discriminations, aptly illustrate the best use of the words, and test both the pronunciation and the spelling. They are suggestive of forms and modes of construction to be employed daily by teachers and pupils.

Good Pronunciation receives ample consideration. The Introductory Treatise gives, in practical form, the nature, properties, and sounds of the letters; accent; the analysis of words; and a *Key* to all of *Webster's* marked letters, with the additional combinations, *ou*, *ow*, *ch*, *sh*, *th*, *wh*, and *ng*, making a complete Phonic Alphabet. Exact syllabication; primary and secondary accents; marked letters, both in accented and unaccented syllables; respellings; and *Italics*, for silent letters, are used wherever needed.

The *Appendix*, as here *revised* and *enlarged*, is vitally important to the successful study of this book. It contains Words Pronounced Similarly, Facts in Pronunciation, Rules in Spelling, Prefixes and Suffixes, Capital Letters, Punctuation Marks, Abbreviations, Names of Persons, and seven lessons in Test Words. These divisions are accompanied with the needed explanations and dictation exercises. They should be learned at an early day, and applied constantly throughout the body of the work.

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ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY *TREATS* of the nature and properties of letters, and the correct spelling and writing of words. It properly embraces both *pronunciation* and *spelling*, as neither can be well taught by itself.

Orthography { *Pronunciation*
Spelling

2. *GOOD PRONUNCIATION* is such an easy and clear way of speaking words as gives their correct sounds, syllables, and force of voice. Its parts are *articulation*, *syllabication*, and *accent*.

Pronunciation { *Articulation*
Syllabication
Accent

3. *GOOD SPELLING* is the act of writing or naming the right letters of words.

I. ARTICULATION.

1. DEFINITIONS.

ARTICULATION is the *distinct* utterance of the oral elements in syllables and words. It properly embraces both the *oral elements* and the *letters* which represent them.

Articulation { Oral Elements
Letters

2. *ORAL ELEMENTS* are the sounds which form syllables and words.

3. *ORAL ELEMENTS ARE PRODUCED* by different positions of the organs of speech, in connection with the voice and the breath.

4. *THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF SPEECH* are the lips, the teeth, the tongue, and the palate.

5. *VOICE IS PRODUCED* by the action of the breath upon the larynx, or upper part of the windpipe.

Oral Elements { Tonics
Subtonics
Atonics

6. *ORAL ELEMENTS ARE DIVIDED* into three classes: eighteen *TONICS*, fifteen *SUBTONICS*, and ten *ATONICS*.

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Elements

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tonics

subtonics

tonics

three classes:

ten ATONICS.

7. *TONICS* are pure tones produced by the voice, with but slight use of the organs of speech.

8. *SUBTONICS* are tones produced by the voice, modified by the organs of speech.

9. *ATONICS* are breathings, modified by the organs of speech. The atonic of *h* is not modified.

10. *LETTERS* are characters which are used to represent or modify the oral elements.

11. *LETTERS* MAY BE CLASSED as *representative*, into vowels and consonants; and as *formative*, into labials, dentals, linguals, and palatals.

Letters	{	Represent-	{	Vowels
		ative		Consonants
	{	Formative	{	Labials
				Dentals
				Linguals
			{	Palatals

12. *VOWELS* are the letters which represent the tonics. They are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*.¹

13. A *DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in a syllable; as *ou* in *our*, *ea* in *bread*.

14. A *PROPER DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in a syllable, neither of which is silent; as *ou* in *out*, *ai* in *said*.

¹ *W* not a Vowel.—As *w*, by it is not here classified with the itself, never represents a tonic, vowels.

15. *AN IMPROPER DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in a syllable, one of which is silent; as *oa* in *loaf*, *ou* in *court*.

16. *A TRIPHTHONG* is the union of three vowels in a syllable; as *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *adieu*.

17. *CONSONANTS*¹ are the letters which represent either subtonics, or atonics. They are of two kinds, single letters and combined, including all the letters of the alphabet, except the vowels, and the combinations *ch*, *sh*, *wh*, *ng*; *th* subtonic and *fh* atonic.

18. *ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS* are letters which represent the same oral elements; thus, *q* is an alphabetic equivalent of *o* in *watch*; *öo*, of *u* in *foot*.

19. *LABIALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the lips. They are *b*, *p*, *w*, and *wh*. *M* is a nasal labial. *F* and *v* are labio-dentals.

20. *DENTALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the teeth. They are *j*, *s*, *z*, *ch*, and *sh*.

21. *LINGUALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the tongue. They are *d*, *l*, *r*, and *t*. *N* is a nasal lingual; *y*, a lingua-palatal; and *th* (*th* and *fh*), a lingua-dental.

22. *PALATALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the palate. They are *g* and *k*. *Ng* is a nasal palatal.

¹ *Consonant*.—The term *consonant*, meaning *sounding with*, is applied to these letters because they are rarely used in words without having a vowel connected with them in the same syllable, although their *oral elements* may be uttered separately.

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23. *COGNATES* are letters whose oral elements are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner; thus, *f* is a cognate of *v*; *k*, of *g*, etc.

24. A *STRAIGHT LINE*, placed from side to side over a vowel, is used to mark its *first* oral element; as *āpe, ā*; *hē, ē*; *Ice, i*; *ōld, ō*; *lūte, ū*.

25. A *CURVED LINE* placed over a vowel is used to mark its *second* oral element; as *ăt, ă*; *ënd, ënd*; *ill, i*; *ön, ö*; *üp, ü*.

2. ORAL ELEMENTS.

FIRST ONE PUPIL will read a line of the Table and speak the oral element after each word, as *āle, ā*; *āte, ā*; then the class will read the same together. They will learn to utter the oral elements in due order.

I. TABLE OF TONICS.

1. ā, in āle,	āte.	10. i, in Ice,	ire.
2. ă, "ăt,	ăsh.	11. ĩ, "ill,	ĩgk.
3. ū, "ärt,	ärk.	12. ō, "ōld,	ōre.
4. a, "all,	tall.	13. ö, "ön,	löt.
5. â, "bāre,	eāre. ¹	14. q, "dq,	tq.
6. â, "ânt,	âsk. ²	15. ū, "lūte,	tūbe.
7. ē, "hē,	wē.	16. ũ, "üp,	tüb.
8. ënd, "ënd,	öll.	17. ụ, "full,	pull.
9. ẽ, "ẽrr,	hẽr. ³	18. ou, "out,	loud.

¹ The Fifth Sound of A [â] may easily be produced by trying to make its *first* or *alphabetic* sound with the lips placed nearly together and held firmly against the teeth.

² A, Sixth Sound [â], is its *second* sound, made twice as long and slightly softened.

³ E, Third Sound [ẽ], is its *second* sound, made twice as long and slightly softened.

ving a vowel connected
in the same syllable.
their *oral elements* may
separately.

II. TABLE OF SUBTONICS.

1. <i>b</i> , in <i>bi</i> <i>b</i> , <i>bob</i> .	9. <i>r</i> , in <i>ri</i> <i>b</i> , <i>ear</i> .
2. <i>d</i> , " <i>di</i> <i>d</i> , <i>dad</i> .	10. <i>th</i> , " <i>thy</i> , <i>with</i> .
3. <i>g</i> , " <i>gi</i> <i>g</i> , <i>gag</i> .	11. <i>v</i> , " <i>va</i> <i>t</i> , <i>live</i> .
4. <i>j</i> , " <i>ju</i> <i>g</i> , <i>joy</i> .	12. <i>w</i> , " <i>wi</i> <i>ll</i> , <i>well</i> .
5. <i>l</i> , " <i>lo</i> <i>ll</i> , <i>lull</i> .	13. <i>y</i> , " <i>ye</i> <i>t</i> , <i>yes</i> .
6. <i>m</i> , " <i>ma</i> <i>m</i> , <i>mum</i> .	14. <i>z</i> , " <i>ze</i> <i>st</i> , <i>gaze</i> .
7. <i>n</i> , " <i>ne</i> <i>t</i> , <i>nun</i> .	15. <i>zh</i> , ¹ " <i>ä</i> <i>zure</i> , <i>usual</i> .
8. <i>ng</i> , " <i>lu</i> <i>ng</i> , <i>sing</i> .	

III. TABLE OF ATONICS.

1. <i>f</i> , in <i>fa</i> <i>il</i> , <i>fife</i> .	6. <i>t</i> , in <i>ta</i> <i>rt</i> , <i>tent</i> .
2. <i>h</i> , " <i>hi</i> <i>ll</i> , <i>hint</i> .	7. <i>th</i> , " <i>th</i> <i>in</i> , <i>läth</i> .
3. <i>k</i> , " <i>ki</i> <i>ll</i> , <i>kick</i> .	8. <i>ch</i> , " <i>ch</i> <i>in</i> , <i>rich</i> .
4. <i>p</i> , " <i>po</i> <i>p</i> , <i>pipe</i> .	9. <i>sh</i> , " <i>sh</i> <i>ot</i> , <i>dish</i> .
5. <i>s</i> , " <i>si</i> <i>ss</i> , <i>sense</i> .	10. <i>wh</i> , " <i>wh</i> <i>ip</i> , <i>what</i> . ²

3. COGNATES.

STUDENTS WILL PRONOUNCE distinctly the words containing atonic and subtonic cognates, uttering the oral element after each word—thus: *lip*, *p*; *orb*, *b*; etc. They should be reminded that cognate sounds are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner, the one being an undertone, and the other a whisper.

¹ The Combination *Zh*, here employed to represent the *second* oral element of *z*, is never used in the correct spelling of any English word. Nor can this checked or muffled element be produced by the quick and consecutive utterance of the *first* sound of *z* and

the sound of *h*. It would better be represented by *z* checked [*z*].

² The Sound of *wh* may be made by blowing from the center of the mouth—first projecting and compressing the lips, and then suddenly relaxing them while the air is escaping.

rib, ear.
thy, with.
vat, live.
will, well.
yet, yes.
est, gaze.
zure, usual.

tent.
lath.
rich.
dish.
what.²

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ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

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TABLE OF COGNATES.

lip,	p.	orb,	b.
fife,	f.	vase,	v.
white,	wh.	wise,	w.
save,	s.	zeal,	z.
shade,	sh.	azure,	zh.
charm,	ch.	join,	j.
tart,	t.	did,	d.
thing,	th.	this,	th.
kink,	k.	gig,	g.

4. ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

RECITE OR READ THIS TABLE as follows: The Alphabetic Equivalents for A first power [here the student will utter the oral element four times] *ā, ā, ā, ā*, are *ai, au, ay, e, ea, ee, ei, ey*; as *gain, gauge, stray, melee, great, vein, they*.

I. TONIC ELEMENTS.

For *ā, ai, au, ay, e, ea, ee, ei, ey*; as in *gain, gauge, stray, melee', great, vein, they*.

For *ā, ai, ua*; as in *plaid, guaranty*.

For *ā, au, e, ea, ua*; as in *haunt, sergeant, heart, guard*.

For *ā, au, aw, eo, o, oa, ou*; as in *fault, hawk, George, cōrk, broad, bought*.

For *ā, aa, ai, ē, ea, ei*; in *Aaron, air, thère, wear, heir*.

For *ē, ea, ee, ei, eo, ey, ī, ie*; as in *read, deep, ceil, people, key, valise, field*.

For *ē, a, ai, ay, ea, ei, eo, ie, u, ue*; as in *any, said, says, head, heifer, leopard, friend, bury, guess*.

For *ē, ea, i, o, ou, ū, ue, y* ; as in *earth, girl, word, scourge, bārn, guerdon, myrrh.*

For *i, ai, ei, eye, ie, oi, ui, uy, y, ye* ; as in *aisle, sleight, eye, die, choir, guide, buy, my, rye.*

For *i, ai, e, ee, ie, o, oi, u, ui, ŷ* ; as in *captain, pretty, been, sieve, women, tortoise, busy, built.*

For *ō, au, eau, eo, ew, oa, oe, oo, ou, ow* ; as in *hautboy, beau, yeoman, sew, coal, foe, door, soul, blow.*

For *ō, a, ou, ow* ; as in *what, hough, knowledge.*

For *o, ew, oe, ōō, ou, ū, ui* ; as in *grew, shoe, spoon, soup, rude, fruit.*

For *ū, eau, eu, ew, ieu, iew, ue, ui* ; as in *beauty, feud, new, adieu, view, hue, juice.*

For *ŭ, ō, oe, oo, ou* ; as in *love, does, blood, young.*

For *u, o, ōō, ou* ; as in *wolf, book, could.*

For *ou, ow* ; as in *now.*

For *oi (āi) oy* ; as in *bōy.*

II. SUBTONICS AND ATONICS.

For *f, gh, ph* ; as in *enough, nymph.*

For *j, ġ* ; as in *gem, gin.*

For *k, e, ch, gh, q* ; as *eat, eōnch, lough, etiquette.*

For *s, q* ; as in *cell.*

For *t, d, th, phth* ; as in *danced, Thames, phthisie.*

For *v, f, ph* ; as in *of, Stephen.*

For *y, i* ; as in *pinion.*

For *z, c, s, x* ; as in *suffice, rose, zebec.*

For *zh, g, s* ; as in *rouge, osier.*

For *ng, ŋ* ; as in *anger, bank.*

For *ch, t* ; as in *fustian.*

For *sh, c, ch, s, ss, t* ; as in *ocean, chaise, sure, assure, martial.*

irl, word, scourge,

in aisle, sleight,

captain, pretty,

; as in hautboy,

nowledge.

hoe, spoon, soup,

in beauty, feud,

, young.

CS.

tiquette.

phthisie.

sure, assure,

II. SYLLABICATION.

DEFINITIONS.

A SYLLABLE is a word, or part of a word, spoken by one impulse of the voice; as *eat*, *meat*; *arm*, *harm*, *harm-ful*, *harm-less-ly*.

2. A *MONOSYLLABLE* is a word of one syllable; as *bird*, *tree*, *boy*, *ground*.

3. A *DISSYLLABLE* is a word of *two* syllables; as *black-bird*, *tree-frog*, *boyish*, *groundless*.

4. A *TRISYLLABLE* is a word of *three* syllables; as *but-ter-fly*, *po-ta-to*.

5. A *POLYSYLLABLE* is a word of *four* or more syllables; as *cat-er-pil-lar*, *ar-tic-u-la-tion*.

6. *THE EXERCISES WHICH FOLLOW* will be read so carefully that the pupil can give the number of syllables in each word.

EXERCISES IN SYLLABLES.

1. He could utter all the elementary sounds, or oral elements, in his youth.

2. Beneficent means doing good; benevolent, merely having a wish to do good.

3. The unseen heating rays of the sun, and of other burning and heated bodies, are called *calorific* rays.

4. A *pænegyric* is a speech in praise of some distinguished person, action, or virtue.

5. A repository or storehouse of grain after it is thrashed, is called a *granary*.

III. ACCENT.

DEFINITIONS.

ACCENT is the peculiar force given to one or more syllables when speaking a word. It is both *primary* and *secondary*

Accent { *Primary*
Secondary

2. *PRIMARY ACCENT* is the chief accent of a word; as *PO*, in *PO-ny*; *CA*, in *ed-u-CA-tion*.

3. *SECONDARY ACCENT* is the lesser accent given in some trisyllables and polysyllables; as *un*, in *un-der-STAND*; *mon*, in *mon-o-SYL-la-ble*.

4. *THE MARK OF ACUTE ACCENT* ['], *heavy*, is used to show the place of *primary* accent; ['], *light*, *secondary* accent; as *rob'in*, *vi'o-lin'*.

5. *THE MARK OF GRAVE ACCENT* ['] is used to show that the vowel forms a separate syllable; as, *A* *learnèd* man.

6. *IN THE EXERCISES BELOW*, tell the number of syllables in the words, the syllables which have the accent, and the kind of accent.

EXERCISES IN ACCENT.

1. Our cook has cin'na-mon, mo-las'ses, and tap'i-o'ca.
2. The gro'cer sold roots, cab'bage, and ean'li-flow'er.
3. My agèd äunt had spruce, gin'ger, sas'safras, pep'per-mint, pen'ny-roy'al, and sar'sa-pa-ril'la, in her root beer.

NT.

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which have the

T.
and tap'i-o'ca.
eau'li-flow'er.
s'safras, pep'per-
her root beer.

IV. WORDS.

1. DEFINITIONS.

A WORD is one or more oral elements or letters, used to represent an *idēā* ; as *mān*, *do*.

2. WORDS ARE DIVIDED into primitive, derivative, simple, and compound.

Words { Primitive
Derivative
Simple
Compound

3. A PRIMITIVE WORD is not derived, but it is one from which other words are formed ; as *do*, *man*.

4. A DERIVATIVE WORD is formed of a primitive and one or more syllables ; as *doing*, *unmanly*, *imperfectly*..

5. A SIMPLE WORD is one that can not be divided without destroying the sense ; as *a*, *the*, *book*.

6. A COMPOUND WORD is formed by two or more words ; as *inkstand*, *tree-frog*, *ear-ring*.

2. ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

THE ANALYSIS OF WORDS is their division into the parts of which they are formed, including their oral elements, letters, syllables, and accent. A letter which does not stand for an oral element in a word is called *silent* ; as *b* in *thumb* ; *h* in *honor*.

EXERCISES IN ANALYSIS.

1. *ANALYZE MAT.*—The word *Mat* is a primitive monosyllable. As *spoken*, it is formed of *three* oral elements: m ā t—mat. [Here the pupil will utter the *three* oral elements separately, and then pronounce the word.] The *first* is a modified tone; hence, a subtonic. The *second* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic. The *third* is a modified breathing; hence, an atonic.

The word *Mat*, as *written*, is represented by the letters m a t. *M* represents a subtonic; hence, a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the nose and the lips; hence, a nasal-labial. *A* represents a tonic; hence, a vowel. *T* represents an atonic; hence, a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, a lingual. Its oral element is produced by the same organ and in a similar manner as that of *d*; hence, a cognate of *d*.

2. *ANALYZE ICY.*—The word *Icy* is a derivative dissyllable, accented on its *first* syllable. It is formed from the primitive word *ice* and the vowel *y*. As *spoken*, it is formed of *three* oral elements; i' s i—icy. The *first* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic. The *second* is a modified breathing; hence, an atonic. The *third* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic.

The word *Icy*, as *written*, is represented by the letters i c y. *I* represents a tonic; hence, a vowel. *C* represents an atonic; hence, a consonant. It represents the oral element of *s*; hence, an alphabetic equivalent of *s*. *Y* represents a tonic; hence, a vowel. It represents the *second* oral element of *i*; hence, an alphabetic equivalent of *i*.

3. *ANALYZE OUT-OF-DOOR.*—The word *Out-of-door* is a compound trisyllable, having secondary accent on its *first*

LYSIS.

is a primitive mono-
three oral elements:
ter the *three* oral ele-
the word.] The *first*
ic. The *second* is a
is a modified breath-

ented by the letter
ce, a consonant. It
e nose and the lips
a tonic; hence,
e, a consonant. It
ongue; hence, a lin
the same organ and
e, a cognate of *d*.

a derivative dissylla-
is formed from the
e. As *spoken*, it i
-icity. The *first* is
is a modified breath
a pure tone; hence

ented by the letter
vowel. *C* represent
represents the oral ele-
lent of *s*. *Y* repre-
represents the *second*
equivalent of *i*.

rd *Out-of-door* is
y accent on its *first*

yllable and primary accent on its *third*. It is formed from
the *three* simple words *out*, *of*, and *door*. As *spoken*, it is
formed of *seven* oral elements; ou t'-ō v-ō d r'—out-of-
door. The *first* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic. The *second*
is a modified breathing; hence, an atonic. The *third* is a
pure tone; hence, a tonic. The *fourth* is a modified tone;
hence, a subtonic. The *fifth* is a modified tone; hence, a
subtonic. The *sixth* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic. The
seventh is a modified tone; hence, a subtonic.

The word *Out-of-door*, as *written*, is represented by the
letters o u t - o f - d o o r. *Ou* is the union of two vowels in a
yllable neither of which is silent; hence, a proper diphthong.
T represents an atonic; hence, a consonant. Its oral ele-
ment is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, a lingual. Its
oral element is produced by the same organ and in a similar
manner as that of *d*; hence, a cognate of *d*. *O* represents
a tonic; hence, a vowel. *F* represents a subtonic; hence,
a consonant. It represents the oral element of *v*; hence,
an alphabetic equivalent of *v*. *D* represents a subtonic;
hence, a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by
the tongue; hence, a lingual. Its oral element is produced
by the same organ and in a similar manner as that of *t*;
hence, a cognate of *t*. *Oo* is the union of two vowels in a syl-
lable one of which is silent; hence, an improper diphthong.
R represents a subtonic; hence, a consonant. Its oral ele-
ment is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, a lingual.

THE ALPHABET.

a	A	j	J	s	S
b	B	k	K	t	T
c	C	l	L	u	U
d	D	m	M	v	V
e	E	n	N	w	W
f	F	o	O	x	X
g	G	p	P	y	Y
h	H	q	Q	z	Z
i	I	r	R	&	

FIGURES.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ALPHABET.

THE ALPHABET.

s	S	a	A	j	J	s	S
t	T	b	B	k	K	t	T
u	U	c	C	l	L	u	U
v	V	d	D	m	M	v	V
w	W	e	E	n	N	w	W
x	X	f	F	o	O	x	X
y	Y	g	G	p	P	y	Y
z	Z	h	H	q	Q	z	Z
&		i	I	r	R		

FIGURES.

7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

FORM AND SOUND.

I. SOUNDS OF A.

1. A, FIRST SOUND.

āte	āge	āpe	āle
lāte	rāge	tāpe	dāle
rāte	eāge	eāpe	āge
fāte	sāge	erāpe	fāge
hāte	pāge	shāpe	grāge

2. A, SECOND SOUND.

ă	ăt	ăș	ăn	ând
ăm	făt	hăș	răn	lând
hăm	răt	ălb	făn	hând
ăx	eăt	ăet	eăn	sând
wăx	hăt	făet	măn	hăve

3. A, THIRD SOUND

ärt	ärk	tär	härp	älms
eärt	lärk	fär	shärp	bälm
pärt	bärk	jär	ärm	eälm
tärt	därk	eär	färm	pälm
stärt	härk	äre	härm	psälm

Read and Write.

F A.

ND.

e

e

e

e

e

ND.

än

rän

fän

cän

hän

ND

p

p

m

m

m

äle

däle

äge

fäge

gräge

änd

länd

händ

sänd

håve

älms

bälm

cälm

pälm

psälm

1. Ate is in late, rate, fate, hate. C in ace, face, grace, is as s.

Age is in rage, cage, page, sage.

Ape is in tape, cape, crape, shape.

Q and ale are in dale.

2. A cat ran at a rat. I ate

fat ham. I am calm. I can act

a part. I have an ax, a hat, and

a fan. And is in land, sand, hand.

3. A man in an alk has

balm and a palm. Bark to harp

and psalm! Alms do no harm.

Far is dark. Far his arm. Go

in a car, if the farm is far. Ark

is in bark, lark. Art is in cart,

tart, and start.

4. A, FOURTH SOUND.

all	tall	talk	warn
fall	stall	stalk	warp
ball	wall	walk	ward
hall	small	chalk	sward
gall	salt	war	warm
eall	want	wart	swarm

5. A, FIFTH SOUND.

râre	êare	hâre	pâre
fâre	seâre	shâre	flâre
dâre	snâre	spâre	glâre

6. A, SIXTH SOUND.

ask	âft	chant	brass
task	wâft	âss	grass
bask	râft	pâss	dânce
flask	grâft	mâss	lânce
fâst	ânt	lâss	glânce
lâst	pânt	elâss	chânce
blâst	grânt	glâss	brânce

SOUND.

alk warn
alk warp
alk ward
alk sward
r warm
rt swarm

UND.

are pâre
are flâre
are glâre

UND.

rt brâss
s grâss
s dânce
s lânce
s glânce
s chânce
s brânce

Read and Write.

4. Warn him not to walk on the sward. That stall is small. I want salt, chalk, and a ball. All call at the hall. We talk not of war. Ants swarm on the warm wall.

5. Bare fare is a snare. Ward him from the flare and glare. Spare the hare. Take care not to stare. Give me a share of the ware.

6. Fast and give alms in Lent. Dare to ask the lass for a glass flask. The class go to Mass. Craft a branch. Glance at the task. Bask on the grass

II. SOUNDS OF E.

7. E, FIRST SOUND.

mē	bē	hē	hēre	thēse
wē	yē	shē	mēre	thēme

8. E, SECOND SOUND.

lēt	lěd	těn	pěck	ěll
gět	fłed	těnt	spěck	těll
pět	slěd	lěnt	lěss	fěll
sět	shěd	měnd	blěss	běll
yět	měn	běnd	drěss	kněll
yēs	hěn	sěnd	něxt	wěll
fěd	thěn	lěnd	sěxt	dwěll
rěd	whěn	blěnd	těxt	swěll

9. E, THIRD SOUND.

hēr	jěr	těrse	wěre
hěrd	fěrn	věrse	elěr
ěrr	pěrt	věrge	stěrn
hěrb	těrm	sěrge	sěreve
věrb	gěrm	něreve	těрге

Read and Write.

7. He is here. She is a mere pet.

Let me be. We can tell these men.

8. The best men fell. At Sext

he will bless the bell. Let it swell
the knell. It is the tenth day of

Lent. The men set the tent on the
crest of a hill. The text will tell
if you err. Get an ell of her serge.

Ten clerks fled in a sled. They
were men of no nerve.

9. His theme is in verse. The

herd were at the verge. It is a
harsh term. She has a speck on
her dress. Fern is an herb. Do

not be pert. Let us say the psalms
of Terce.

E.

D.

thēse
thēme

D.

ck ðll
ck tēll
ss fēll
ss bēll
ss knēll
xt wēll
xt dwēll
xt swēll

D.

wēre
elērk
stērn
sērve
tērge

III. SOUNDS OF I.

10, I, FIRST SOUND.

īce	īre	rīde	rīme
dīce	tīre	brīde	prīme
nīce	fīre	prīde	rīve
mīce	hīre	wīne	drīve
rīce	mīre	twīne	thrīve
prīce	wīre	swīne	shrīve

11. I, SECOND SOUND.

īt	īf	līd	hīp	īnk
bīt	tīff	slīd	chīp	pīnk
fīt	stīff	līp	shīp	drīnk
hīt	whīff	rīp	whīp	īlk
sīt	īll	slīp	īn	mīlk
līt	bīll	drīp	tīn	sīlk
pīt	fīll	trīp	sīn	īnch
wīt	kīll	īş	spīn	pīnch
slīt	tīll	hīş	thīn	rīft
spīt	chīll	hīm	wīnd	drīft
twīt	stīll	whīm	wīth	shrīft

OF I.

Read and Write.

OUND.

ide rīme
ide prime
ide rīve
ne drive
ne thrive
ne shrive

OUND.

hip ĩnk
hip pĩnk
hip drĩnk
hip ĩlk
ĩn mĩlk
tĩn sĩlk
sĩn ĩnch
pĩn pinch
ĩn rift
vĩnd drift
vĩth shrĩft

10. Thrive him from his sin.
Pride and pride harm all men. Price
is from a hot clime. Ask the price
of wine. The bride will smile.
Her dress is made of white silk.
The night is chill. Light a fire.
Do not slip on the ice. Prise, it is
time to chant Prime.

11. A stiff wind will bring
the ship to land. A mere whim
led him to drink the wine. Ride
a mile and bring the whip. Drive
to the mill. This will fill the bill.
He made a short shrift. A rift
is a cleft or split. If you do ill
you will not thrive. Give the vine.

IV. SOUNDS OF O.

12. O, FIRST SOUND.

nō	tōld	ōre	ōpe
sō	fōld	tōre	eōpe
gō	hōld	mōre	hōpe
ōld	pōle	wōre	Pōpe
sōld	stōle	rōve	rōpe
bōld	bōne	drōve	seōpe
gōld	nōne	grōve	trōpe

13. O, SECOND SOUND.

ōx	lōt	lōg	hōp	lōss
fōx	blōt	elōg	chōp	floss
bōx	plōt	flōg	shōp	rōck
ōn	hōt	lōp	Gōd	frōck
dōn	shōt	slōp	hōd	lōck
nōt	pōt	mōth	shōd	flōck
gōt	spōt	elōth	of (ōv)	elōck

14. O, THIRD SOUND.

tō	lōse	twō	mōve	whōn
dō	tōmb	whō	prōve	whōs

OF O.

Read and Write.

OUND.

öre

öre

öre

öre

öre

öre

öre

SOUND.

höp

chöp

shöp

Göd

höd

shöd

f (öv)

OUND.

öve

öve

öpe

eöpe

höpe

Pöpe

röpe

seöpe

tröpe

löss

flöss

röck

fröck

löck

flöck

elöck

whon

whos

12. He wore a cope of cloth=
of-gold. The flock of God is in
the fold of the Pope. This is not
mere trope. Go, and sin no
more. Chant the psalms of None.
Whose stole is in the box.

13. Do not stop the clock.
Lock the shop, or you will lose
the floss. I am well shod. Have
you not a spot on your frock?
Hold fast to the rock. He drove
to the grove and got a log to chop.

14. Prove whose plot it is.
Two men, whom we saw, move on.
To die in grave sin is to lose God.
Place a stone at the tomb.

V. SOUNDS OF U.

15. U, FIRST SOUND.

ūse	lūte	tūbe	mūle
fūse	flūte	hūge	fūme
inūse	dūke	eūre	plūme
mūte	dūpe	pūre	spūme

16. U, SECOND SOUND.

ūp	rūb	lūck	lūng
eūp	drūb	elūck	elūng
sūp	grūb	plūck	flūng
lūg	serūb	būn	slūng
plūg	shrūb	nūn	lūngē
slūg	ūs	rūn	plūngē
pūn	thūs	sūn	rūst
spūn	rūg	lūmp	erūst
tūb	drūg	elūmp	trūst
stūb	shrūg	plūmp	thrūst

17. U, THIRD SOUND.

bull	pull	bush	put
full	puss	push	wolf

F U.

ND.

e
e

ND.

ND.

Read and Write.

15. The Pope's bull made the duke muse. Give the mute a sup and a crust. To be plump is to be fat, or full. A fuse is a tube used to fire off shells.

16. A clump is a mass of shrubs. Pluck a bunch of grapes. The nun will put the drug into a cup. I trust it will cure the lad. Use a brush to scrub the hall. He flung a lance at me.

17. A thrust is a hard push. Did a wolf rush at puss? I slung to a bush. Spume is froth or scum. Put full trust in God. The bull and the mule pull.

mūle
fūme
plūme
spūme

lūng
elūng
flūng
slūng
lūng
plūng

rūst
erūst
trūst
thrūst

put
wolf

VI. OTHER SOUND.

18. OU.

out	our	found	house
bout	sour	bound	mouse
gout	hour	hound	couch
rout	flour	sound	pouch
doubt	seour	pound	south
stout	thou	mound	mouth
snout	loud	round	ounce
shout	eloud	ground	bounce
spout	proud	count	pounce
sprout	shroud	mount	flounce

VII. EQUIVALENTS OF A.

19. A, FIRST SOUND.

aid	nail	paint	gay	ray
paid	rail	saint	may	pray
ail	frail	aim	say	gray
fail	rain	maim	lay	great
pail	brain	faith	elay	they

OUND.

Read and Write.

house
mouse
pouch
pouch
mouth
ounce
ounce
pounce
pounce
flounce

18. At a bounce, a stout hound
was out of a house. He found a
mouse. See him bound round a
mound. The count has gout.
Sure faith knows no doubt. It
can rout all the proud foes of God.
They will paint a great saint on
this gray wall.

CS OF A.

UND.

ray
ray
say
gray
gray
great
they

19. Eat a pound and an ounce
of trout. A cloud is in the south.
Rain may make the grain sprout.
Drain the clay land. Nail a
rail on the fence. Are the lads
at play? Aim to do the will of
God in all things. Do not fail
to pray each day.

20. A, THIRD SOUND.

äunt	häunt	läugh	heärt
taunt	gaunt	launch	hearth
jaunt	vaunt	haunch	guard
daunt	flaunt	eraunch	güä'vä

21. A, FOURTH SOUND.

ôr	ôrb	raw	fault
fôr	hörn	draw	fraud
fôrm	thörn	drawl	laudſ
nôr	law	straw	aught
nôth	flaw	fawn	naught
eörn	elaw	pawn	ough
seörn	jaw	spawn	bought
shôrt	paw	sauce	fought
hôrse	saw	cause	sought
stôrm	hawk	gauze	thought

22. A, FIFTH SOUND.

âir	fâir	pâir	thêre	beâr
lâir	hâir	châir	whêre	thêir

SOUND.

gh heärt
 ch hearth
 ch ġuard
 ch ġuä'vā

SOUND.

fault
 fraud
 lauds
 aught
 naught
 ought
 bought
 fought
 sought
 thought

ND.

ère beär
 ère thèir

Read and Write.

20. Our aunt will take a jaunt.
 It is the hour to sing Lauds.
 Guard your heart and your
 thoughts. Taunt no one with his
 fault. Be not proud, and do not
 vaunt; for you know not when you
 will fall.

21. Launch out into the deep.
 The guava does not grow in the
 north. An orb has the form of
 a ball. We bought the haunch
 of a fawn. He sought for a flaw
 in the pouch. Scorn fraud, and
 hate naught but sin. To sin is
 to break God's law and cause pain
 to the heart of our Lord.

VIII. EQUIVALENTS OF E.

23. E, FIRST SOUND.

lēa	hēar	hēat	dēed	kēy
lead	rear	peat	feed	chiēf
lean	year	see	need	priest
leap	eat	seen	deep	field
ear	neat	seek	keep	yield
fear	seat	seem	sheep	siēge

24. E, SECOND SOUND.

dēaf	rēad	thrēad	hēalf
head	dread	threat	wealth
dead	bread	death	guēst
said	spread	breast	friēnd

25. E, THIRD SOUND.

ēarn	sīr	ūrn	hūrt
learn	gīrl	tūrn	word
heard	bīrd	būrn	work
earth	bīrch	eur	worm
search	chūrch	eurl	world

ENTS OF E.

SOUND.

dēed kēy
feed chiēf
need priest
deep field
keep yield
sheep siēg

SOUND.

ēad hēalf
eat wealf
eath guēst
east friēnd

SOUND.

ūrn hūrt
tūrn word
ōurn work
eur worm
eurl world

Read and Write.

23. Our Lord said to Saint Peter, "Feed My sheep." His sheep are those who hear His Church, who keep His word, and do not cause Him grief. Seek the law at the mouth of His priest.

24. My deaf friend and guest is dead. If you fear sin you need not dread death. Praise the siege.

25. At the last day the earth and the world will burn, and all our works will be proved by fire. Search your deeds, and see if they are well done. Worms turn and curl in the dirt.

IX. EQUIVALENTS OF I.

26. I, FIRST SOUND.

dīe	bȳ	slȳ	thȳ	tȳpe
pīe	my	sty	shy	scythe
vīe	fly	dry	sky	guide
eȳe	ply	try	style	height

27. I, SECOND SOUND.

been	mȳth	lȳnx	sȳlph
buīld	sīeve	hȳmn	nȳmpl

X. EQUIVALENTS OF O.

28. O, FIRST SOUND.

lōw	ōwn	fōe	rōam
flow	knōwn	hōe	ōat
blow	dōor	ōak	bōat
slow	floor	soak	float
show	court	loaf	toast
rōw	source	roan	roast
grow	mourn	oath	boast
growth	though	foam	hoarse

ENTS OF I.

SOUND.

thȳ	tȳpe
shy	scythe
sky	guide
style	height

SOUND.

nx	sȳlph
mn	nȳmpt

TS OF O.

SOUND.

ōe	rōam
ōe	ōat
ōak	bōat
ōak	float
ōaf	toast
ōan	roast
ōath	boast
ōam	hoarse

Read and Write.

26. Why will ye die? Eye
my guide on the height. A fish
and a lamb are types of our Lord.
Try to ply a scythe. Vie with us.

27. Siege and sieve take i before
e. We will chant a psalm and
sing a hymn. We read of sylphs
and nymphs in myths. Build a
church where Mass may be sung
to the praise of God.

28. An oak is of slow growth.
Hoe corn and it will grow. Toast
and soak a dry loaf. Hoan colts
roam, and eat oat grass. God is
the source of truth. Hoarse winds
blow. Show me the lynx.

29. O, SECOND SOUND.

wad	wash	swan	watch
was	wan	what	swamp
wasp	wand	chaps	squash

30. O, THIRD SOUND.

eōo	tōo	rōod	true
eool	tool	brood	truth
fōol	stool	rōom	fruit
fōod	pōol	brōom	spruce
hoof	spool	groom	shoe
nōok	rōof	nōose	drew
pōor	proof	choose	grew
sōon	hoot	sehoool	erew
nōon	shoot	rule	group
mōon	loop	sure	eroup
eōop	sloop	rude	you
seōop	loom	erude	your
droop	bloom	prude	youth
lōose	gloom	prune	wound

ND.

Read and Write.

watch
swamp
squash

D.

true
truth
fruit
spruce
shoe
drew
grew
crew
group
eroup
you
your
youth
wound

29. The wad was in the gun.
Tell the crew to watch lest they
wound the group in the swamp.
The squash is good food. Wash
a dog's chaps.

30. Your hens are in a coop.
Doves coo and brood. The groom
drew the noose. The shoe on that
hoof is too loose. The wan moon
droops. Dried plums are called
prunes. The rule is true. You
can soon see the proof. The Son
of God died for us on the road.
Choose that school for youth in
which you are sure they will be
taught this truth.

XI. EQUIVALENTS OF U.

31. *U, FIRST SOUND.*

mew	chew	lieū	glūe	sūit	with
stew	newş	view	feūd	jūig	me

32. *U, SECOND SOUND.*

ōnce	dōeş	dōth	flood	us.
tōuch	wōnt	dōve	blōod	do
tōugh	frōnt	lōve	mōnth	the
rōugh	sōme	glōve	tōng	this
yōung	eōme	shōve	spōnge	the

33. *U, THIRD SOUND.*

wōlf	lōok	hōok	eōuld	
wōol	bōok	shōok	wōuld	A
fōot	eōok	eōok'y	shōuld	A
sōot	tōok	fōot'ing	gōods	A
gōod	stōok	fōot'ed	gōod'ly	A
hōod	rōok	hōod'ed	wōol'en	soar
wōod	brōok	wōod'en	wōm'an	Lao
stōod	eōok	brōok'let	wōlf'ish	the

S OF U.

UND.

glūe sūit
feūd jūic

UND.

h flood
e blood
e month
e tongue
e sponge

UND.

eould
would
should
gōods
gōod'ly
wool'en
wom'an
wolf'ish

Read and Write.

31. Let puss lap some juice
with her rough tongue. Does she
mew? A good stew would suit
us. We should chew tough meat.

32. He should love a young
dove. I was wont to come with
the news once a month. Could
this fend end in blood. Sponge
the front of my glove.

33. The flock stood by a brook.
A wolf from a wood took a lamb.
A lad shook his hook, or crook.
A brook was in view. The cook got
soot on a book. She ate a cookey.
Last month he footed his way to
the front. Buy woollen goods.

XII. OTHER EQUIVALENTS.

34. OW AS OU.

now	how	owl	plow	frown
row	cow	fowl	down	erown
brow	seow	howl	growl	brown

35. OI AND OY (ai).

oil	sôil	spôil	tôÿ	eôin
tôil	eôil	nôÿse	jôÿ	jôin
fôil	bôil	vôÿce	bôÿ	jôint
rôil	brôil	chôÿce	eôÿ	pôint

Read and Write.

34. How our dog did growl
and howl, as a brown cow threw
down the bars! Now a frown is on
the boy's brow. Is an owl a fowl?

35. Did oil spoil her tea?
Boil a joint. Broil choice meat.
A crown is a coin. A foil has

VALENTS.

U.

low frown

down crown

rowl brown

(a).

tôy eoin

jôy join

bôy joint

eôy point

rite.

did growl

cow threw

frown is on

owl a foul?

her tea?

choice meat.

A foil has

no point. A voice will join the noise. Do not soil the oil.

Dictation Review.

[In this TEST REVIEW, pupils will read and spell the sentences orally; write them from Dictation, marking letters as below; also, omit silent letters and use for each sound the first letter of the KEY only, as in the last paragraph.]

RÔSE-CLAY and Nell Brown were mates and friends. They went to a red school-house and read the (thũ) same books. On their walk there, they saw a gray hawk on a tall stalk. They thought that they ought not to fail in aught that was taught. In the class-room, they use chairs, books, slates, ink, chalk, etc. Their tasks are in prose and verse. Two youths learn the rules and are sure, too, to prove their work true. Girls and boys laugh, play, dance, talk, shout, and chant hymns, in the hall. For an hour, at noon, on cold days we skate, and ride on our sleds.

2. The rood is an image of (ôv) our Lord on the cross. A rood is the fourth part of an acre. My aunt saw an ant on our hearth, by a jar of guava sauce. The cook may pare some fruit and stew (stũ) a pair of birds. The young woman will scrub the floor with a brush, and dust the woolen goods. We ate toast from a loaf of dry bread, rice, squash, and prunes. Bring a fine wire sieve from the mill. My deaf friend said (sẽd) that he caught your horse. I saw a flock of sheep in a field of grain. The mule ate grass, herbs, and thorns. Our cows, bull, and oxen ate hay, straw, and corn. Puss mew, hens cluck, doves coo, owls hoot, and hounds growl and bark. The herd heard a wolf howl. The nun made her last vow.

3. Rôz Klä and Nell Brown were mates and friends. Thä went to a red school-house and read thũ sum books. On thär walk, thä sä a grä hawk on a tal stalk. Tq yôchs lërn thũ rulz and är shor tq prov thär wërk trq. Put whôt tq èrn in thẽ èrn. Yqr änt saw äñ änt in thũ gwä'vã säs. Mi dëf frënd dröv a flock ôv shëp out ôv our grän.

KEY TO LETTERS AND SOUNDS.

I. TONICS.

1. ā, or ē; as, āle, veil: 2. ă; as, făt: 3. ä; as, ärm: 4. a, or ô; as, all, cōrn: 5. â; or ê; as, cân thère: 6. â; as, lăst: 7. ě, or ĭ; as, wē, pique: 8. ẽ; as, ẽnd: 9. ě, ĭ, or û; as, hēr, sĭr, bŭr: 10. ĭ; as, Ice: 11. ĭ; as, ĭll: 12. ȳ; as, ȳld: 13. ȳ, or a; as, ȳn, what: 14. ȳ, ȳȳ, or u; as, dȳnt fȳol, rȳle: 15. ū; as, mȳle: 16. ū, or ȳ; as, ūn: 17. u, ȳ, or ȳȳ; as, bȳll, wȳlf, wȳol: 18. O. ou, or ow; as, Out, lout, owl.

II. SUBTONICS.

1. b; as, babe: 2. d; as, did: 3. ġ; as, ġig: 4. j, or ġ; as, jig, ġem: 5. l; as, loll: 6. m; as, mum: 7. n; as, nun: 8. n, or ng; as, link, sink: 9. r; as, rare: 10. Th, or th; as, This, with: 11. v; as, vat: 12. w; as, wig: 13. y; as, yet: 14. z, or s; as, zinc, hiȳ: 15. z, or zh; as, azure.

III. ATONICS.

1. f; as, fife: 2. h; as, hot: 3. k, or c; as, kink, eat: 4. p; as, pop: 5. s, or c; as, sense, city: 6. t; as, tart: 7. Th, or th; as, Thorn, pith: 8. Ch, or ch; as, Charles, rich: 9. Sh, sh, or ch: as, Sharon, ash, chaise: 10. Wh, or wh; as, Whip.—*Italics*, silent; as, often (ȳfn): x for gz; as, ex det'.

AND SOUNDS.

FAMILIAR WORDS.

1. THE HOUSEHOLD.

fä'ther	daugh'ter	göd'fä'ther
móth'er	bréth'ren	göd'móth'er
pár'ent	kĩn's'man	stěp'fä'ther
bróth'er	kĩn'dred	stěp'móth'er
něph'ew	kĩn's'fólk	stěp'daught'er
eoű's'in	gränd'són	gränd'fä'ther
hűs'band	hăl'f'sis'ter	gränd'móth'er
spón'sorű	hăl'f'broth'er	gränd'daugh'ter

2. OTHER WORDS.

bäbe	lă'dy	wom'an	house'hold
măid	bă'by	wom en	făm'i ly
dăme	băk'er	(wĩm'en)	vĩs'it or
eoök	mă'tron	bűt'ler	rě'l'a tive
child	măid'en	stew'ard	do mės'tie
nűrse	wăit'er	mar riage	băch'e lor
youth	wăit'ress	(măr'rij)	gěn'tle man
văl'et	mĩs'tress	chĩl'dren	gów'ern ess.
ĩn'fant	sěrv'ant	house'wife	ĩm pėd'i ment

3. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

hě	yě	our	thou	ĩt	they
shě	you	ours	thěe	ĩts	thěm
hěr	your	mỹ	thỹ	hĩű	thěir
hĩm	yours	mĩne	thĩne	hěrs	thěirs

II. BODY AND ORGANS.

1. HEAD AND NECK.

4.	face	bräin	päl'ate	i'ris
eye	háir	seälp	lär'ynx	pū'pil
ear	hëad	sküll	phär'ynx	eye'lid
lip	nëck	chëek	tëm'ple	eye'läsh
jaw	brow	vôiçe	nös'tril	eye'ball
gūm	mouth	bëard	före'hëad	eye'brow
chin	tōōth	thrōat	wind'pipe	eōr'ne ā
nōse	tōngue	mō'lars	wëa'sand	rët'i nā

2. TRUNK AND WAIST.

5.	sīde	lōin	sīn'ew	āu'ri ele
rib	frōnt	spīne	tën'don	vën'tri ele
hip	flësh	trūnk	thō'rax	elāv'i ele
skin	wāist	blōod	stōm'aeh	ār'ter y
pōre	chëst	gländ	bow'els	ab dō'men
bōne	brëast	nërve	mār'rōw	in tēs'tīne
vëin	heärt	fi'ber	back'bōne	eār'ti lage
back	lūngs	mūs'cle	ën'trailş	dī'a phragm

3. THE LIMBS.

6.	hëel	händ	ël'bōw	tār'sus
lëg	sōle	pāl'm	an'kle	eār'pus
arm	eälf	ball	īn'step	shōul'der
tōe	shīn	thūmb	sōck'et	mëm'brāne
nāil	līm	wrist	knūck'le	knëe'pan
fist	knëe	pulse	gris'tle	knëe'joint
foōt	shānp	fin'ger	arm'pit	mët'a eār'pus
fëet	thigh	īn'dex	fōre'arm	mët'a tār'sus

RGANS.

CK.

'ate i'ris
'ynx pū'pil
ār'ynx e'ye'lid
'ple e'ye'lāsh
'tril e'ye'ball
e'hēad e'ye'brow
'd'pipe eōr'ne ā
'sand rēt'i nā

AIST.

ew au'ri ele
don vēn'tri ele
rax elāv'i ele
'aeh ār'ter ŷ
'els ab dō'men
rōw in tēs'tīne
'bōne eār'ti lāge
ailŷ dī'a phragm

tār'sus
eār'pus
shōul'der
mēm'brāne
knēe'pan
knēe'joint
mēt'a eār'pus
mēt'a tār'sus

III. FOOD AND DRINK.

1. ANIMAL FOOD.

7.	bird	gāme	līv'er	mūt'ton
ēgg	fowl	tripe	hōn'e'ŷ	sīr'lōin
hām	mēat	steāk	bā'eon	eūs'tard
lōin	eūrd	flesh	eūt'let	squ'sage
vēal	chōp	souse	hās'let	sār'dīne
yēlk	pōrk	erēam	rāsh'er	chow'der
fish	hāsh	chēese	ō'ys'ter	bēef'steāk
bēef	lāmō	būt'ter	chick'en	ān'i mal

2. VEGETABLE FOOD.

8.	māize	tūr'nip	let tuce	po tā'to
riçe	whēat	bār'ley	(lēt'tis)	to mā'to
eōrn	pēach	eār'rot	eāb'bage	qēl'e rŷ
pēas	bēans	ēn'dive	pārs'ley	sāl'si fŷ
fruit	squash	pārs'nip	pūmp'kin	eū'eum ber
9.	lēek	on ion	trēa'ele	nas tūr'tium
rŷe	ōats	(ūn'yun)	ōat'meal	mūsk'mēl'on
būn	flour	bīs'euīt	pēp'per	vég'et a ble
rōll	grāin	sug ar	krūl'ler	ru'ta-bā'gā
nūts	erēss	(shu'g'ar)	ghēr'kin	wā'ter-mēl'on
10.	prune	mēl'on	pud'ding	būck'wheat
pear	grāpe	rād'ish	pān'eāke	blanc mange
mēal	dōugh	wāf'fle	erāck'er	(blō mōnj')
plūm	eā'per	rhū'bārb	ēgg'plant	ār'ti choke
mūsh	wā'fer	spin ach	dōugh'nut	hōrse'-rād'ish
spīce	guā'vā	(spīn'ej)	dūmp'ling	ō'ys'ter-plant
ērbs	mān'go	eātch'up	mūsh'rōōm	as pā'r'a gus
brēad	mūf'fin	mūs'tard	sour'krout	eāu'li flow'er

3. OTHER WORDS.

11.	drĩnk	sĩr'up	liq uor	rā'tion
āle	jũĩçę	ğrā'vỹ	(lik'ūr)	ēat'a ble
tēa	sauçę	eō'eōa	pā'try	pō'ta ble
bēer	erũmb	eōi'tee	vĩ'andş	āl'i ment
squp	dĩ'et	wa'ter	mōr'sel	bēv'er age
wĩne	jēl'ly	shēr'bet	pōt'tage	chōe'o late
brōfh	ğrũ'el	sānd'wich	switch'el	lēm'on āde'
12.	fāre	lōaveş	pĩck'le	sũp'per
pie	eāke	eōurso	dĩn'ner	pōr'ridge
sālt	stew	sāl'ad	ra ġout'	brēak'fast
lōaf	tōast	qĩ'der	deş şert'	vĩn'e ġar
tārt	pāste	re pāst'	vĩct'ualş	re frēsh'ment
dĩsh	erũst	ban quet	lunch eon	nũ'tri ment
fōod	lũnçh	(bānk'wet)	(lũnçh'un)	noũr'ish ment

Dictation Review.

[These *REVIEWS* are not exhaustive, but mainly suggestive of forms and modes of construction to be employed daily by teachers and pupils.]

SISTER and I love mamma. A babe is an infant, or young child. I may say *it* and *its* of a baby, though a boy or girl; as, *It* is like *its* papa. Our uncle and aunt are husband and wife. Their children are our cousins. A nephew is a son, and a niece a daughter, of one's brother or sister. In our household are parents, children, and servants. Father is master. Mother is matron, housewife, or mistress of the family. The domestics are men, women, youth, and maidens. Sponsors in baptism are godfather and godmother. They contract a spiritual kinship with their godchild and its parents which is an impediment to marriage.

II. My *body* has members, limbs, or parts. The parts of the head and neck are face, hair, scalp, skull, brain, etc. Parts of the trunk and waist are breast, chest, lungs, stomach, abdomen, etc. The

mb
nuck
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return
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neel,
small b
III.
arts, c
ood is
sh, ve
Use wa
r swit
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loin
ausage
tutter,
arrots,
we rais

13.

kirt

tōle

lōak

rōck

haw

rēds

louş

asque

S.

rā'tion
 ēat'a ble
 pō'ta ble
 āl'i ment
 bēv'er age
 chōe'o late
 lēm'on āde'

sūp'per
 pōr'ridge
 brēak'fast
 vīn'e gar
 re frēsh'men
 nū'tri ment
 a) nōūr'ish ment

ew.

restive of forms and mod
 e.]

infant, or young child.
 boy or girl; as, *It* is
 and wife. Their
 and a niece a daughter,
 are parents, children,
 patron, housewife, or
 women, youth, and
 and godmother. They
 and its parents which

the parts of the head
 Parts of the trunk
 abdomen, etc. The

limbs and their parts are arm, elbow, hand, palm, fist, finger, knuckle, thumb, nail, etc. An artery is one of the tubes which bear the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, and the veins return it. A tendon is a cord or bundle of fibers which gives motion from a muscle to a bone. With my limbs I hold, jerk, stir, walk, kneel, stamp, etc. The instep is the front of the *tarsus*. The eight small bones of the wrist are called the *carpus*.

III. Bread is made of the flour or meal of grain. Pastry is pies, arts, cake, and the like, made in part of paste, or dough. Animal food is a part of our victuals, viands, diet, or fare. Meat is flesh, fish, vegetables, and all things eaten for nutriment, or nourishment. Use water, milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, sherbet, lemonade, or switchel, for a potable, beverage, or drink. A butler keeps cider, beer, wine, and other liquors. A ragout is a stew, or hash. is wild meats for food. I like a mutton-chop, a leg of lamb, a loin of veal, a sirloin beefsteak, pork ham, a rasher of bacon, sausage, haslet, tripe, liver, souse, etc. We eat curd, cheese, cream, butter, etc. In our garden we have corn, peas, beans, onions, lettuce, carrots, squashes, celery, parsley, tomatoes, fruit, etc. In our fields we raise wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, buckwheat, ruta-bagas, etc.

IV. OUR CLOTHING.

1. THE BODY.

13.	bēlt	flounce	a pron	pe lisse
kirt	kīlt	tū'nie	(ā'pūrn)	(pe lēs')
tōle	vēst	tāl'mā	mān'tle	qhe mīse'
elōak	eōat	jēr'kin	doūb'let	eāp'ū qhīn'
rōck	rōbe	kīr'tle	sūr'eōat	wrāp'per
haw	eāpe	gīrd'le	sūr tqut'	ba'l'dric
reeds	gown	dūst'er	eās'sock	wāist'eōat
louse	sāsh	bōd'ige	spēn'qer	wāist'band
āsque	shīrt	eōr'set	sūr'plīce	man tīl'lā

2. HEAD AND NECK.

14.	hăt	ea lăsh'	hěl'met	műf'fler
seărf	eăp	era văt'	per uko	night'-eap
stöck	wīg	ca poch	(pěr'qk)	sküll'-eap
tīp'pet	veil	(ka pqtsh')	eöck äde'	head'-dress
eöl'lar	hööd	chap eau	něck'tie	pěr'i wīg
bön'net	măsk	(shăp'o)	něck'lace	döm'i no
tăr'ban	rűff	van dýke'	něck'elöfh	něck'er chie'

3. THE LIMBS.

15.	boöt	găi'ter	slīp'per	breech es
glöve	shqe	bűs'kin	lěg'gins	(brīch'ez)
tights	hōše	săn'dal	găunt'let	wrist'band
slēeve	söck	boöt ee'	draw'ers	ö'ver alls
smalls	elöğs	mīt'ten	stöck'ing	möe'ea sin
grēaves	műff	brö'gan	trou'sers	pan'ta loön's'

4. MATERIAL AND TRIMMING.

16.	list	pöp'lin	eăn'vas	bűck'ram
frill	fölt	ödğ'ing	dăm'ask	bröad'elöfh
plăid	lăqe	eöt'ton	wööl'en	al păe'ă
print	tăpe	eăm'let	băt'ting	eăl'i eo
plűsh	jeăn	műş'lin	tīck'ing	săt'i nět'
băize	yărn	eăs'tor	worst'ed	mo röe'eo
brăid	wööl	běa'ver	eăm'brie	eăs'si mēre
erăpe	lăwn	rűb'ber	gīng'ham	eăs si nētte'

17.	līnt	līn'en	mo rēen'	lěath'er
elöfh	sīl'k	săt'in	rat tēen'	kīp'-skin
twīll	flăx	wīg'an	nan kēen'	eow'hide
twēed	gīmp	tăr'tan	bro eăde'	eălf'-skin
sērgo	höök	tăs'sel	gal loön'	bűck'skin

ECK.

mut muf'fler
e night'-cap
(k) sküll'-cap
de' hēad'-dress
ie pēr'i wig
ace dōm'i no
lōth nēck'er chīe

chaintz
fringe
threād

gauze
elōthz
vēl'vet

rūf'fle
līn'sey
būt'ton

ean tōōn'
shal lōōn'
säck'elōth

lūs'tring
sēl'vedge
trīm'mings

5. OTHER WORDS.

18.
warp
pait
style
akein
wōol
sheet
shred
dress

lāp
plȳ
hēm
tūck
gōre
wēlt
gēar
sēam
wōof

elōthes
la pēl'
at tire'
hāb'it
ār'ras
pīl'lōw
pōck'et
gūs'set
līn'enȳ

bēd'ding
blānk'et
bōl'ster
eūr'taīn
eōm'fort
elōth'ing
vēst'ure
rāi'ment
gār'ment

vēst'ment
wārd'robe
kēr'chief
pātch'work
pār'a sol
um brēl'lā
hand ker chief
(hānk'er chīf)
tīb'et-elōth

IMMING.

s bück'ram
sk brōad'elōth
n al pāe'ā
g eāl'i eo
g sāt'i nēt'
ed mo rōe'eo
rie eās'si mēre
am eās si nētte'
n' lēath'er
n' kīp'-skin
en' eow'hide
le' eālīf'-skin
n' bück'skin

19.
wall
base
band
door
band
arch
time
20.
ridge
floor
paint

lā'vā
i ron
(ī'ūrn)
āt'tie
gā'ble
pūt'ty
stō'ry
ēn'try
stēps
spout
ēōurt
brāqe

pīl'lar
qēl'lar
elōs'et
pār'lor
gār'ret
rāft'er
gīrd'er
stūe'eo
kīтч'en
drōss'er
pās'sage
mōld'ing

pān'try
tīm'ber
mōr'tar
qēm'ent
mān'tel
mār'ble
wīn'dōw
eōl'umz
ēn'trance
stāir'wāy
stāir'eāse
rīdge'pōle

qēil'ing
rāil'ing
plās'ter
eōr'nīqe
lāun'dry
brāck'et
grān'īte
chīm'ney
fire'plāqe
bāth'rōom
thrēsh'old
pī āz'zā

V. THE HOUSE.

1. MATERIAL AND PARTS.

stōne	ēaves	chām'ber	kēy'-stōne	ve rān'dā	24.
plānk	pōrch	cup board	lime'stōne	par ti'tion	ok
truss	house	(kūb'ūrd)	frēe'stōne	a pārt'men	imp
shāft	frāme	mōp'bōard	sānd'stōne	pro jēe'tion	prim

21.	tīn	brīck	pōr'ti eo	foun dā'tion	lraim
hōme	tīe	stāirs	bāl'eo ny	bēd'chām'ber	brūsl
bēam	hāl	thātch	gāl'ler y	mū'sie-rōom	broon
rōom	lāth	plīnfh	pōr'phy ry	sīt'ting-rōom	so'dā
wōod	rōof	heārth	bāl'us ter	bill'iard-rōom	
jōist	stūd	bōards	bāl'us trāde	re qēp'tion-rōo	
slāte	pōst	eān'o py	vēs'ti bule	eān'ti lēv'er	25.
vault	trāp	lī'bra ry	dīn'ing-rōom	ōr'a to ry	chēst

2. DOOR AND WINDOW.

22.	kēy	pāne	pān'el	dōor'-stōp	
glāss	sill	hāsp	vēn'on	dōor'-plāte	26.
shāde	rāil	knōb	līn'tel	es eūtch'eon	gong
serew	bōlt	jāmō	pul'ley	doūb'le-dōor	knife
(skrō)	lōck	stile	knōck'er	wīn'dōw-blind	seel
spring	būtt	lātch	mōr'tise	wīn'dōw-frame	stōve
blinds	eōrd	hīnge	shūt'ter	bāy'-wīn'dōw	tōngs
weights	sāsh	eātch	dōor'wāy	dōr'mer-wīn'dō	lōck

3. CELLAR AND LAUNDRY.

23.	mōp	pōk'er	wāsh'er	fire'-plāce	27.
wāsh	kēg	lit'ter	wring'er	chār'eōal	bowl
shēlf	eōal	bōt'tle	fūr'nace	shāw'ings	fork
vault	pēat	bōil'er	eōb'webz	bāse'ment	plāto
rōots	dāst	blū'ing	wāsh'tub	kīn'dlings	rāte
stārch	eōke	bō'rax	sōap'sūdz	wāsh'-bōard	rāngē
					hask

'-stōne ve rān'dā 24.
e'-stōne par ti'tion
'-stōne a pārt'men
d'-stōne pro jēe'tio

foun dā'tion
bēd'chām'ber
mū'sie-rōom
sīt'ting-rōom
bill'iard-rōom
re çep'tion-rōom
eān'ti lēv'er
ōr'a to ry

WINDOW.

dōor'-stōp
dōor'-plāte
es eūtch'eōn
dōub'le-dōor
wīn'dōw-blind
wīn'dōw-frame
bāy'-wīn'dōw
dōr'mer-wīn'dō

LAUNDRY.

fire'-plāce
chār'eōal
shāv'ings
bāse'ment
kīn'dlings
wash'-bōard

sāfe sīft'er seūt'tle flat-i ron
sōap hēat'er eōal'-bin (flāt'-i'ārn)
tūbș āsh'-pit çis'tern gās'-mō'ter
fū'el fir'kin flūt'ing elōthes'-pin
drī'er bār'el çin'ders elōthes'-line
çi'der shōv'el rūb'bish elōthes'-hōrse
āsh'es bück'et sōak'ing elōthes'press
bōx'es hātch'et wash'ing flūt'ing-ma çhīne'

4. KITCHEN AND DINING-ROOM.

25. shēlves sil'ver skil'let side'bōard
tā'ble kēt'tle pīth'er knīfe'-rest
bā'sin tin'der plāt'ter u tēn'silș
erçet bēat'er tōast'er eān'is ter
bāk'er tēa'pot brōil'er eōl'an der
pār'er sērv'er gřid'dle frý'ing-pan

26. trāy sauçer stew pan erōck'er ý
pīpe tēa'-ūrn (stū'pan) and i ron
dish tēa'-eup skīm'mer (ānd'i ūrn)
sīnk gřāt'er strāin'er gřid'i ron
ōv'en spī'der tēa'spōon tēa'-kēt'tle
lā'dle frý'ing spīçe'-box eōf'fee-pot
gōb'let dip'per sauçe'pan eōf'fee-mill
fūn'nel dāmp'er dīsh'elōfh sałt'-çel'lar

27. jār bās'ket tīn'wāre nāp'kin-ring
bōwl jūg sāl'ver nūt'-erāck'er
fōrk eūp eāst'er bel lows eōrn'-pōp'per
plāto eān nāp'kin (bēl'lus) tā'ble-elōfh
grāto pān tū rēen' dūst'pan tā'ble-spōon
rāngo pāil mē'ny' drēdg'er tā'ble-līn'en
bāsk flūe drūg'get ōil'elōfh tā'ble-eōv'er

5. HALL AND FIRST-FLOOR.

28.	măt	čă'sel	quar tět'	ór'na ment
chăir	rűg	stăt'ue	ĩnk'stand	mũ'sie-box
stănd	lăy	eăr'pet	bōok'-eăse	mũ'sie-stand
niche	běll	mĩr'ror	vi'o lin'	čă'sy'-chăir
shell	răek	pĩet'ure	pōr'trait	eărd'-bă'sket
frăme	eăse	eush'ion	li'bra ry	pă'per-knife
mărch	bōok	hă'ssock	ôt'to man	pă'per-weight
29.	hărp	trĩ'ō	serăp'er	writ'ing-desk
hymn	sōng	mũ'sie	măt'ting	rōck'ing-chăir
stool	büst	ór'gan	whăt'-not	es cri toire
flute	lămp	gui tăr'	knōck'er	(es'krĩ twar')
chă.t	tĩ'dy	fid'dle	wōrk'-box	lam bre quin
psălm	sō'fă	pĩ ā'no	běll'-pull	(lăm'ber kin)
lounge	sō'lō	ét a gère	păint'ing	me lô'de on
serčen	du ăt'	(et'a zhăr')	stăir'-rod	sée're ta ry

6. OTHER ROOMS.

30.	dĩce	chărm	draughts	bĩll'iards
băthş	băfh	brōoch	drăw'er	dōm'i nōş
eărdş	măce	sprăad	thĩm'ble	wăsh'stand
chěss	eōmb	tōi'let	bou doir	whăle'bōne
wătch	quĩlt	sew ing	(bq'dwar)	fłěsh'-brűsh
guărd	fłōss	(sō'ing)	běd'rōom	elōthes'-hōok
31.	pĩn	ră'zor	běd'stead	elōthes'-brush
twist	bōx	něe'dle	bĩrd'-eăge	tōi'let-set
twine	wăx	bōd'kin	bōot'-jack	eoun'ter-pane
strōp	eue	bu reau	măt'tress	drěss'ing-ease
whisk	till	(bũ'ro)	scĩş'sorş	drěss'ing-rōom
brűsh	ring	shűt'tle	chěck'erş	drěss'ing-gown
couch	erib	trĩnk'et	hăir'brush	sew'ing-ma chĩne

ST-FLOOR.

et' or'na ment
and mū'sie-box
eūse mū'sie-stand
n' ēa'sy-chāir
ait ēārd'-bās'ket
ry pā'per-knife
nan pā'per-weight
er writ'ing-desk
ng rōck'ing-chāir
not es cri toire
er (es'krī twar')
box lam bre quin
ull (lām'ber kin)
ng me lō'de on
rod sēe're ta ry

MS.

bill'iardş
dōm'i nōş
waşh'stand
whāle'bōne
flēsh'-brūşh
elōthes'-'hōōk
elōthes'-'brush
tōi'let-set
eoun'ter-pano
drēss'ing-ease
drēss'ing-rōōm
drēss'ing-gown
sew'ing-ma çhine

1. GROUNDS AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

1. LAWN AND GARDEN.

32.	jēts	rōad	trēl'lis	bōr'derş
	wēll	eûrb	flow'ers	side'walk
	site	bēdş	flāg'ging	eûrb'-stōne
	vāse	pūmp	erōss'ing	ōr'chard
	lawn	fēnce	fount'ain	fruit'-tree
	bārş	drive	wind'lass	wāll'-fruit
	yārd	strēet	bārn'yārd	shāde'-tree
33.	hōe	āl'ley	set tōe'	elōthes'-'pōst
	wāy	ār'bor	gūt'ter	wā'ter-drāin
	eāt	shād'y	gār'den	grāp'er y
	dōg	bow'er	tēr'raçe	flow'er age
	lāne	mōw'er	ārm'-chāir	lawn'-mōw'er
	pāth	rōll'er	çēss'-pōol	bōr'der ingş
	gāte	sick'le	sprīnk'ler	wheel'bar rōw
	rāke	shōv'el	sprīnk'ling	hī'tch'ing-pōst

2. BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

34.	hāy	āx'le	snāf'fle	breech ing
	eow	pō'nŷ	eōm'pōst	(brīch'ing)
	bōlt	būg'gŷ	fēed'-box	chēck'-reins
	lāsh	eol'lar	līnch'pin	stāll'-guārd
	sīnk	brī'dle	houş'ing	brēast'-plāte
35.	bīt	shēd	shām'mŷ	grān'a rŷ
	bīn	vāne	ma nūre'	phā'e tōn
	gīg	stāll	hāy'-mow	sūr'çin'gle
	tūg	gīrth	hāy'-lōft	mār'tin gal
	hūb	trāçe	hāy'-rack	eûr'ry-eōmb
	tīre	reins	vē'hī ele	sād'dle-elōth

36.	tănk	săd'dle	rid'ing	blīnk'ers
străp	ôats	stă'ble	erūp'per	blind'ers
chăin	whīp	eūt'ter	hār'ness	pītch'fōr
grăin	nōōse	bal'ter	pīg'eōnș	eār'riāge
rōost	rōpe	būck'le	chīck'enș	fēed'-dōōr
pērch	hēnș	dăsh'er	hen'-house	hēad'stall
nēsts	cōrn	sōck'et	stir rup	meas ures
hōrse	bărn	pōm'mel	(stūr'rup)	(mēzh'yū)

Dictation Review.

[Pupils should READ ORALLY, before writing from Dictation, that a Review may test both the Pronunciation and the Spelling.]

MAN'S body needs *CLOTHING*, or dress. Men and boys wear a coat and surtout; a jerkin, doublet, waistcoat, or vest, shirt, etc. A blouse is common in France. Scots wear kilts. and women wear a frock, robe, belt, sash, skirt, apron, talma, spenduster, baldric, wrapper, and mantle. Women wear a basque, bodice, or corset, a mantilla, chemise, pelisse, etc. Use for the head a cap, bonnet, turban, head-dress, chapeau, hood, veil, wig, periwig, cockade, nightcap, etc. Dress the neck with a scarf, ruff, tippet, collar, cravat, muffler, necklace, neckerchief, etc. Wear on arms and hands gloves, sleeves, mittens, gauntlets, wristbands, muff, etc. Use for the legs and feet tights, smalls, boots, shoes, hose, clogs, trousers, pantaloons, breeches, overalls, leggings, moccasins, slippers, etc. Clothing is made of silk, wool, flax, cotton, leather, rubber, etc. Camlet is a stuff made of hair, of hair and silk, or of wool and thread. Damask is made of silk, or of silk with the cotton, or wool. *Linens* means cambric, sheeting, towels, table-cloth, etc., and the under part of dress. Satin, brocade, lustring, etc., are of silk. Prints or calico, muslin, gingham, ticking, jean, chintz, calico, wigan, and batting are cotton. Broadcloth, cassimere, castor, beaver, baize, serge, tartan, moreen, ratteen, and shalloon, are wool. Cassinette, nankeen, satinet, and tweed are of cotton and wool. Persian lin is of silk and worsted; alpaca, wool with silk or cotton; canvas

id'ing
rūp'per
ār'ness
īg'eōn
hick'ens
en'-house
ir rup
tūr'rup)

blīnk'ers
blind'ers
pitch'fōr
ēār'riāge
fēed'-dō
hēad'stall
meas'ures
(mēzh'yū)

amp or flax ; buckram, linen : gauze, silk or linen ; thibet-cloth, of
in or wool ; and linsey, of linen and wool. Gimp, tassels, fringe,
flax, galloon, etc., are trimmings. A pillow, bolster, blanket,
mattress, etc., are bedding. A curtain, and a parasol, or small um-
brella, shade the face. Clothes are also called attire, habit, raiment,
fēed'-dō
Sand, lime, iron, stone, brick, marble, granite, paint, wood, tin,
lime, cement, putty, etc. are *MATERIALS FOR A HOUSE*. Its
parts are a foundation, walls, underpinning, frame, floors, roof, rooms,
doors, windows, etc. It may have a portico, a veranda, or a stoop, a
staircase, reception-room, sitting-room, dining-room, oratory, library,
music-room, parlor, billiard-room, bath-room, bedchambers, closets,
bathroom, garret, etc. ; a balcony, brackets, a canopy, etc. With a
door and window are screws, bolts, weights, blinds, shades, hinges,
locks, shutters, glass, pulleys, a knob, door-plate, escutcheon, latch,
knob, panel, lintel, tenon, mortise, jamb, stile, etc. In the cellar are
dust, litter, shavings, kindlings, peat, coke, coal, a scuttle, a
pitchfork, a sifter, fuel, a hatchet, a shovel, poker, coal-bin, cinders,
etc. In the laundry are starch, bluing, wash-tubs, wash-boards, soap-
suds, clothes-pins, flat-irons, a clothes-line, clothes-horse, clothes-
line, drier, boiler, washer, wringer, fluting-machine, etc. The uten-
sils of the kitchen are kettles, pails, pans, spoons, knives, bowls,
plates, a tray, sieve, colander, skillet, canister, bellows, oven,
toaster, dredger, corn-popper, etc. In the dining-room are
a sideboard ; a silver pitcher ; a salver, waiter, or server ; a caster
sauce, a bell and a gong ; goblets, saucers, tea-cups, plates,
cups, etc. In our first-floor rooms are carpets, rugs, lambrequins,
chairs, sofas, hassocks, easy-chairs, cushions, mirrors, busts, can-
dles, a statue in a niche, paintings, screens, and rare ornaments.
In the library are matting, pictures, book-cases, a what-not, books,
scales, a paper-knife, an ink-stand, a lounge, a tidy, and an
writing-desk. In the music-room are an organ,
piano, flute, harp, guitar, melodeon, music-box, and a violin, or
violin. On the music-stand are a march, hymn, psalm, song, solo,
duet, trio, and quartet, in sheets. In the oratory are a crucifix, holy
water stoup, statues of our Lady and St. Joseph, pictures of our
sacred Saints, and prayer-books.

Review.

Writing from Dictation, that
Spelling.]

or dress. Men and boys wear a doublet, waistcoat, or vestment. Scots wear kilts. A skirt, apron, talma, spendrel. Women wear a basque, bodice. Use for the head a bonnet, hood, veil, wig, periwig, with a scarf, ruff, tippet, kerchief, etc. Wear on gloves, gauntlets, wristbands, gloves, smalls, boots, shoes, overalls, leggins, moccasins, of silk, wool, flax, cotton, of hair, of hair and silk, of silk, or of silk with flannel, towels, table-cloth, brocade, lustring, etc., a ticking, jean, chintz, calico, adcloth, cassimere, castles, and shalloon, are woollen, of cotton and wool. Put on silk or cotton ; canva-

VI. Fine GROUNDS AND OUT-BUILDINGS add to the joy of home. By the lawn are a terrace, a street or road, a sidewalk flagging, curb-stones, crossings, a fence and gate, bars, and shade-trees. On the lawn are trees, paths, drives, arm-chairs, settees, fountain, a basin, jets, shrubs, etc. In the garden are beds, plants, borders, borderings, a bower or arbor, a grapery, fruit-trees, wall fruit, flowerage, etc. We use on the grounds a hoe, spade, shovel, roller, sprinkler, lawn-mower, sickle, rake, etc. On fit sites are barn, shed, etc. We keep a dog, cat, cow, pony, horse, hens and chickens, pigeons, etc. In the hen-house are nests, perches or roosts, etc. The barn has a sink, tank, hay-loft, vane, etc. In the stable are stalls, stall-guards, hay-racks, feed-doors, feed-boxes, robes, hatters, brushes, curry-combs, straw, etc. In the barn-yard and shed are a well, pump, trough, cess-pool, windlass, and manure, compost, etc. In the harness-room are hooks, shelves, saddles, whips, etc. The parts of a harness are a collar, breeching, headstall, and hames, blinkers or blinders, tugs or traces, lines, etc. I use a sleigh, cutter, chaise, buggy, phaeton, and other vehicles. The parts of a saddle are a pommel, a crupper, a housing or saddle-cloth, a surcingle or girth, and straps, stirrups, buckles, etc. The parts of a carriage are wheels, spokes, hubs, tires, axles, lynch-pins, washers, a dasher, socket, etc. My pony bridle has a snaffle, or slim bit having a joint, reins, and a martingal. Fill the granary with oats, corn, and other grain. Buy a sponge, shammy, wrench, and pitchfork.

VII. LIFE, MIND, TRAINING, ETC.

1. TERMS USED.

37.	age	might	thought	dī rēe'tion
birth	life	brain	strength	at tēn'tion
death	love	spine	mēr'it	re tēn'tion
truth	heed	trance	spīr'it	re flēe'tion
youth	care	corpse	mēr'cy	per cēp'tion
growth	will	warmth	fi'nite	ree'og nī'tion

40.

slate
quill
quire
stool
birch
globe

LDINGS add to the jo
et or road, a sidewall
d gate, bars, and shad
es, arm-chairs, settees,
garden are beds, plants
grapey, fruit-trees, wall
nds a hoe, spade, shove
etc. On fit sites are
y, pony, horse, hens an
e nests, perches or roost
rane, etc. In the stable
s, feed-boxes, robes, ha
the barn-yard and she
s, and manure, compos
res, saddles, whips, et
g, headstall, and hame
I use a sleigh, cutter
The parts of a saddl
le-cloth, a surcingle o
e parts of a carriage an
ins, washers, a dashed
slim bit having a joint
h oats, corn, and othe
pitchfork.

hēalth
brēath
38.
ghōst
bound
nērvē
prime
sēnsē
swōon
drēam

time
sōul
tērm
word
mīnd
thīnk
tēach
lēarn
flēs
fōrce
phlegm
(flēm)
līm'it
bē'ing
ōr'der
pow'er
pōn'der
hōn'or
ār'dor
fēr'or

vis ion
(vīzh'un)
stūd'y
nō'tice
re gārd'
wis'dom
mēm'o ry
īn'fi nite
sēn'si ble
ex'ist'ençe

ree'ol lēe'tion
ap'pli eā'tion
vī tāl'i t'y
ob līv'i on
spīr'it u al
im prēs'sion
ad vērt'ençe
re mēm'brançe
eon sīd'er ā'tion
in vēs'ti gā'tion

2. SCHOOLS.

39.
high
ūn'ion
se lēet'
mōd'el
pūb'lie
pār'ish
grād'ed
prīvate
mōr'mal

eōm'mon
eol'lege
dīs'triet
grām'mar
bōard'ing
l'y qē'um
a s'y'lum
fām'i ly
chār'i ty
prī'ma ry

mēd'ie al
īn'sti tute
elās'sie al
sēe'ond a ry
dī vīn'i ty
a eād'e my
ae'a dēm'ie
scī'en tīf'ie
sēm'i na r'y
pa rō'ehi al

eom mēr'cial
ū'ni vēr'si ty
pre pār'a to r'y
re fōrm'a to r'y
āg'ri eult'ūr al
in'ter mē'di ate
eon sōl'i dā'ted
g'y'm nā'si um
pōl'y tēeh'nie
kīn'der'gār ten

NING, ETC.

3. IN SCHOOLS.

40.

wēek
wānd
ōr'gan
pā'per
eōl'orş
fēr'ule
rat tăn'

fēl'lōw
stū'dent
sehōl'ar
lēarn'er
pōint'er
tēach'er
mās'ter

whīs'per
sēs'sion
lāugh'ter
frēsh'man
gōwns'man
elāss'-māte
elāss'-rōom

dī rēct'or
mīn'er alş
ehēm'ie alş
prīn'çi pal
as sīst'ant
mōn'i tor
mōn'i tress

dī rēe'tion
at tēn'tion
re tēn'tion
re flēe'tion
per çep'tion
ree'og nī'tion

slāte
quill
quīre
stōol
ōirch
glōbe

41.	pën'çil	de grēe'	pī ā'no	pro fēss'or
eläss	erāy'on	trust ēe'	ör're rȳ	pre çep'tor
çha/k	rüb'ber	sēe'tion	āb'a eus	pre çep'tres
chārt	māg'net	sātch'el	lēx'i eon	in struet'or
elöck	erēd'it	fös'silȳ	eab'in et	eon tröl'ler
prize	lēs'son	eön'duet	sehōöl'-māte	eom mīt'tee
shēet	jün'ior	āb'sençe	sehōöl'-room	ēd'u eā'tor
mónfh	sēn'ior	āir'-pump	bläck'bōard	pēd'a gōgue

42.	sēat	re pōrt'	o rā'tion	at tēnd'ançe
mārks	dēsk	tēxt'-book	dī plō'mā	pūnet'u al
grāde	eārd	bōök'-eāse	jān'i tor	pro mō'tion
dünçe	rānk	īnk'horn	de mēr'it	sōph'o mōre
bēnch	bōök	īnk'stand	de eō'rum	dīs'çi plīne
fōrms	tērm	prēs'ençe	be hāv'ior	de pōrt'ment
sehōöl	rēam	plāt'form	fāe'ul ty	mī'ero seōpe

43.	īnk	prāy'ing	rēg'u lar	gōv'ern ment
fā'ther	pën	sīng'ing	grād'u ate	sehōl'ar ship
brōth'er	dāy	rēad'ing	lī'bra ry	āp'pa rā'tus
sīs'ter	māp	writ'ing	rēg'is ter	çēr tīf'i eate
pū'pil	bill	spēli'ing	eāt'a lōgue	dis tīne'tion
tū'tor	bēll	lēarn'ing	gāz'et tēer'	diē'tion a ry
mēd'al	rōll	tēach'ing	di vis ion	çȳ'elo pē'di
mōt'to	rȳle	drāw'ing	(dī vīzh'un)	plān'et ā'ri ün

4. REST, GAMES, ETC.

44.	tāg	hōck'ey	la crösse'	prīȳ'on-bāse
gāmeȳ	fūn	tēn'nīs	fōöt'-ball	bāt'tle-dōor
quōīts	rēst	wīck'et	bāse'-ball	shūt'tle-eock
frōl'ie	plāy	erīck'et	lēap'-frōg	dis mis sion
re çēss'	nōīȳe	cro quet	hōp'-seōtch	(dīs mīsh'ün)
grāç'eȳ	spōrt	(kro kā')	hōl'i dāy	īn'ter mīs'sion

III. WORDS APPLIED TO PERSONS.

1. ADJECTIVES.

ā'no	pro fēss'or	ill	ārt'ful	wāy'ward	eōn'se quēn'tial
re rŷ	pre çep'tor	fit	jōy'ful	grāce'ful	con sci en tious
a eus	pre çep'tress	thīn	ūse'ful	awk'ward	(kōn'shī ēn'shūs)
i eon	in struet'or	sick	bru'tal	spright'ly	o'pen-heārt'ed
'in et	eon trōl'ler	fine	fru'gal	eau'tious	dōm'i nēer'ing
ōl'-māte	eom mīt'tee	hāle	vūl'gar	fright'ful	eōn'de scēnd'ing
ōl'-room	ēd'u eā'tor	ōld	tēn'der	bēard'less	dīs'a grēe'a ble
k'board	pēd'a gōgūe	bōld	sūl'en	elown'ish	un rēa'son a ble
tion	at tēnd'ance	eōld	sōl'emn	glād'sōme	īn' eon sīd'er ate
ō'mā	pūnet'u al	slōw	gēn'tle	eōn'stant	in dōm'i ta ble
tor	pro mō'tion	pāle	sub tle	eāp'tious	sū'per ān'nu a ted
ēr'it	sōph'o mōre	bāse	(sūt'l)	frāe'tious	eom pān'ion a ble
'rum	dīs'çi pline	lāme	hūm'ble	heārt'less	un eōm'pro mīš ing
v'ior	de pōrt'ment	i'dle	stā'ble	bäck'ward	īn' de pēnd'ent
ty	mī'ero seōpe	ti'nŷ	fīck'le	brāin'less	īn' eon sīst'ent
ar	gōv'ern ment	wī'lŷ	sīm'ple	eōn'scious	sū'per stīt'ious
ate	sehōl'ar ship	bus y	ēr'ring	yauth'ful	sēn'ti mēnt'al
y	āp'pa rā'tus	(bīz'ī)	dār'ing	stūb'born	vāin-glō'ri ous
er	qēr tif'i eate	ā'ble	frīg'id	thōr'ough	eon sēr'v'a tive
gūe	dis tīne'tion	ā'ged	stū'pid	tīre'sōme	un eōurt'e ous
ēr'	dīe'tion a ry	lā'zŷ	āet'ive	snēak'ing	un fōrt'ū nate
n	qŷ'elo pē'di ā	wā'rŷ	eān'did	strīn'gent	ex trāv'a gant
'un)	plān'et ā'ri ūn	āir'ŷ	bēd'rid	harm'less	in tēl'li gent
ETC.		pū'nŷ	dōg'gēd	lōne'sōme	in tōx'i eā'ted
se'	prīš'on-bāse	ūg'lŷ	wāst'ed	snāp'pish	un mān'nered
all	bāt'tle-dōor	hō'lŷ	eow'ard	thānk'less	dis tīn'guished
all	shūt'tle-cock	rōš'ŷ	jōe'und	Christ'ian	ae eōm'plished
rōg	dis mis sion				
ōtch	(dīs mīsh'ūn)				
āy	īn'ter mīs'sion				

49.	firm	ār'dent	he rō'ie	ōs'ten tā'tious
blūnt	trūe	dē'gent	fa ml'i'ar	self-de nŷ'ing
grūff	jūst	si'lent	im mōr'al	pēr'se vēr'ing
young	dūll	sāv'age	de eō'rouš	sŷm'pa thēt'ie
stērn	nūmb	jōy'ous	ro mǎn'tie	ē'go tist'ie al
worse	ārch	Jew'ish	fa qē'tious	me thōd'ie al
worst	eā/m	fā'mous	at trāet'ive	en thū'si āst'i
50.	gāy	hōn'est	īd'i ōt'ie	un pōp'ū lar
fālse	wan	mōd'est	pā'tri ōt'ie	ab stē'mi ōūs
quīck	fōnd	sāint'ly	ēn'er gēt'ie	bel lig'er ent
proud	eōy	sāl'lōw	il līt'er ate	im prū'dent
quēer	shŷ	shāb'bŷ	su pē'ri or	eoū rā'geoūs
swēet	sprŷ	spūnk'ŷ	de līr'i ōūs	sus cēp'ti ble
fīerçe	mīld	gēom'ŷ	eon vīv'i al	af fēe'tion at
51.	fēll	kind'ly	Cāth'o lie	mēr'ce na rŷ
frāil	wēll	live'ly	ra tion al	sŷs'tem āt'ie
fāint	pōōr	lōve'ly	(rāsh'un al)	phlēg māt'ie
plāin	sour	lōne'ly	na tion al	quēr'u loūs
grēat	pūre	hōme'ly	(nāsh'un al)	e ma ci a tēd
erōss	dāft	pōrt'ly	rēs'o lute	(e mā'shī āt
strōng	pērt	lōrd'ly	āf'flu ent	in ē'bri a tēd
prōmpt	eūrt	priest'ly	īg'no rant	ē'nig māt'ie
52.	fāt	flesh'ŷ	āf'fa ble	sū'per qil'i o
drōll	āpt	trūst'ŷ	eā'pa ble	hŷp'o erīt'ie
hōarse	bād	slēep'ŷ	pīt'i ful	eon tēmpt'i
drūnk	fāir	guilt'ŷ	fū'ri ōūs	ad vēnt'ūr o
rough	fāst	pret ty	eū'ri ōūs	eon tēm'pla
(rūf)	lean	(prīt'i)	lē'ni ent	un scrū'pu l
prime	dēar	erāft'ŷ	erīt'ie al	māg nān'i m
white	nēat	erūst'ŷ	qŷn'ie al	pār'si mō'ni

ō'ie	ōs'ten tā'tious	kēen	chūb'bŷ	iġ nō'ble	des pōt'ie
nil'iar	self-de nŷ'ing	mēan	chāt'tŷ	de jēet'ed	re lig'ious
mōr'al	pēr'se vē'ing	wēak	chēer'ŷ	af fēet'ed	de fi cient
ō'rouš	sŷm'pa thēt'ie	mēek	stūr'dŷ	in trēp'id	(de fi sh'ent)
nān'tie	ē'go tist'ie al	dēad	dāin'tŷ	de qīd'ed	at tēnt'ive
ē'tious	me thōd'ie al	bōn'ŷ	eōme'lŷ	un qiv'il	im pūl'sive
rāet'ive	en thū'si āst'i	rūst'ŷ	elūm'sŷ	un quī'et	in dāl'gent
ōt'ie	un pōp'ū lar	lōŷ'al	stīn'ġŷ	pōl'i tie	ġēn'er oūs
ri ōt'ie	ab stē'mi oūs	rōŷ'al	sick'lŷ	ēl'e ġant	ēl'o quent
r ġēt'ie	bel lig'er ent	mōr'al	crāft'y	ēr'u dīte	pūnet'u al
t'er ate	im prū'dent	hūsk'ŷ	wēak'lŷ	sīn'ew ŷ	sēn'si tīve
ē'ri or	eōū rā'ġeōūs	fēe'ble	ġrēed'ŷ	im be qīle'	eōv'et oūs
īr'i oūs	sus cēp'ti ble	nō'ble	drow'sŷ	taġk'a tīve	pēn'i tent
vīv'i al	af fēe'tion at	lōw'lŷ	prīġ'ġish	tāġ'i tūrn	rēv'er ent
n'o lie	mēr'ce na rŷ	hōar'ŷ	mo rōse'	nōt'a ble	pū'er ile
on al	sŷs'tem āt'ie	prōs'ŷ	se rēne'	nōt'a ble	jū've nīle
h'un al)	phlēġ māt'ie	shōw'ŷ	eon tēnt'	pro sā'ie	prōd'i ġal
ion al	quēr'u loūs	gout'ŷ	pre qīse'	lib'er al	sāt'is fied
h'un al)	e ma ci a ted	fūss'ŷ	po lite'	īn'so lent	dīs'so lūte
o lute	(e mā'shī āt	hūff'ŷ	re fīned'	ēm'i nent	dēs'ti tute
u ent	in ē'bri a ted	pūff'ŷ	be nīgn'	dēl'i eate	spīr'it less
o rant	ē'nīġ māt'ie	mūst'ŷ	in fīrm'	tīm'o rōūs	ōb'sti nate
ble	sū'per qīl'i o	a eūte'	se dāte'	so cīa ble	pēt'u lant
a ble	hŷp'o erīt'ie	as tūte'	ur bāne'	(sō'sha bl)	ehōl'er ie
ful	eon tēmp'ti	a wāke'	in sāne'	fā'ther lŷ	ve rā'cious
oūs	ad vēnt'ūr o	a slēep'	hu māne'	re eū'sant	fe rō'cious
i oūs	eon tēm'pla	a frāid'	āu ġūst'	of fi cious	in hū'man
ent	un scrū'pu l	a drōit'	ro būst'	(ōf fīsh'us)	un tīr'ing
ie al	māġ nān'i m	jō eōse'	ab rūpt'	ġrāt'i fied	en ġā'ġing
ie al	pār'si mō'ni	ex pērt'	eor rūpt'	pow'er ful	re pūl'sive

- 57.** i rās'qi ble dīl'i gēnt hōs' pi ta ble
 ob tūse' ex qīt'a ble sēn'si ble mēd'i ta tive
 ūp'right fas tīd'i oūs mēr'qi ful chānge'a ble
 de mūre' ju dī'cious mēr'qi less trōub'le sōm
 de vout' ma lī'cious mūr'der oūs quār'rel sōm
 pro found' vex ū'tioūs eow'ard ly mēd'dle sōm
 re nowned' vin dīe'tive nīg'gard ly vēnt'ūre sōm
- 58.** ee qēn'trie dow'er less par tie'ū lar
 pā'tient de qēit'ful prōv'i dent im pēt'ū oūs
 per vērse' eon qēit'ed eōr'pu lent pre qip'i tate
 re șerved' in sōlv'ent bār'ba roūs in quīș'i tive
 un equf' vī vā'cioūs qual'i fied ob sē'qui oūs
 dif fūse' sa gā'cious vē'he ment re spēt'a ble
 for lōrn' ra pā'cioūs pas'sion less ob strēp'er
- 59.** dēs'per ate fa nāt'ie al ef fēm'i nate
 gēn tēel' prōf'li gate in sīd'i oūs un cīv'il ized
 sin qēre' mōd'er ate no tō'ri ous vo qīf'er oūs
 qus tēre' tēm'per ate diș hōn'est in dūs'tri oūs
 pēn'sive pas sion ate un eōme'ly be nēv'o len
 dis erēet' (pāsh'un āt) un will'ing ma lēv'o len
 hānd'sōme prōm'i nent un mǎn'ly eon sīd'er
 strāp'ping eōm'pe tent un grāce'ful be nēf'i qen
- 60.** splēn'e tie im pā'tient hōn'or a ble
 hēad'lēss mūs'eu lar de light'ed chār'i ta ble
 hēad'lōng gār'ry loūs re spēt'ful wēa'ri sōme
 af fīet'ed erēd'u loūs ma līg'nant vēnt'ūr oūs
 sar eās'tie bōis'ter oūs vo rā'cioūs trēach'er
 squeām'ish trāi'ton oūs dōg māt'ic frēe'-heārt
 hēad'strōng glūt'ton oūs in gēn'ioūs trųe'-heārt
 pūrse'-proud prōs'per oūs in'gēn ū oūs light'-heārt

hös' pi ta ble	61.	ír'ri ta ble	pupe til'ioüs	chiv al rous
mëd'i ta tiven	po lite'	ëx'e era ble	au dā'cioüs	(shiv'al rūs)
chānge'a ble	sin çêre'	ām'i ea ble	sus pi'cioüs	brōth'er ly
troub'le sōm	dis erëet'	vën'er a ble	eon tēn'tioüs	fraud'ū lent
quar'rel sōm	dis pōsed'	miş'er a ble	sue çess'ful	prēj'ū diçed
mëd'dle sōm	lūs'tri oüs	pēace'a ble	dis dāin'ful	whīm'ši eal
vënt'üre sōm	fid'i oüs	in flëx'i ble	un grāte'ful	hëa'then ish
par tie'ū lar	rā'tion al	rëa'son a ble	re venge'ful	eöm'plai şant
im pët'ū oüs	62.	in ël'e gant	dis fig'ured	ëx'em pla rý
pre çip'i tate	mōd'esi	im pōl'i tie	ill'nāt'ured	eul'ti va ble
in quış'i tiven	pōr-tant	re fräet'o rý	ill'-fā'vored	o nın'ion ā'ted
ob sē'qui oüs	şerv'ant	de lib'er ate	ill'-lōōk'ing	dīs'in gën'ū oüs
re spēet'a ble	n tēnt'ed	ir rēs'o lute	light'-hëad'ed	ë'eo nöm'ie al
ob strëp'er	sët'tled	im pē'ri oüs	en light'ened	gën'tle man lý
ef fëm'i nate	däunt'ed	çël'e brāt ed	de tēr'mined	āv'a ri'cioüs
un cīv'il ize	mis'sive	eul'ti va ted	këen'-sight'ed	tý rān'nie al
vo çif'er oüs				
in dūs'tri oüs				
be nëv'o lenç	3.	āye	tīt'ter	whīs'fle
ma lëv'o lenç	āçe	lāte	gīg'gle	whīs'per
eon sid'er at	āte	tāke	nīb'ble	whīm'per
be nēi'i çenç	çte	rāke	bïck'er	mûr'mûr
hōn'or a ble	āte	bāke	mīm'ie	stām'mer
chār'i ta ble	4.	rāçe	eān'çel	ëv'er
wëa'ri sōm	çte	pāçe	eāck'le	nëv'er
vënt'ūr oüs	çte	sāve	bāb'ble	ëar'lý
trëach'er oüs	çte	gāze	gāb'ble	dāi'lý
frëe'-heārt	çase	wāke	rām'ble	lāte'lý
truç'-heārt	çafe	māke	shām'ble	rāre'lý
light'-heārt	çte	veil	serām'ble	frëe'lý
				im mē'di ate lý
				eon tīn'u al lý
				oe ea sion al lý
				(ok kā'zhūn al lý)
				in çēs'sant lý
				ev'er lāst'ing lý
				de tēr'mi nate lý

2. VERBS AND ADVERBS.

65.	wāde	trāv'eī	a gain	now'a dāys	69.
shāke	fāil	bān'ter	(a gēn')	yēs'ter dāy	shāck
bāthe	wāil	bār'ter	ōff'en	an cient ly	shāsh
erāve	gāin	troub'le	sēl'dóm	(ān'shēnt ly	shārt
shāve	prāy	trām'ple	yēar'lý	ēnd'less ly	shārl
glāze	swāy	seām'per	wēek'lý	āft'er ward	shārl
drāpe	scōff	trāv'erse	mōnth'ly	gēn'er al ly	shārve
66.	pāt	tāt'tle	āft'er	a ny where	70.
brāid	nāb	prāt'tie	shōrt'lý	(ēn'nī whā	shārve
elāim	grāb	wrān'gle	al'wāys	sēe'ond ly	shārch
strāy	chāt	gām'bol	be times'	sēv'enth ly	shārch
blāme	lāck	ār'gue	for sōōth'	tō'tal ly	shālt
serāpe	bāck	pār'ley	fōrth wīth'	pēr'feet ly	shāll
plāgue	pāck	stārt'le	hence fōrth'	ān'nu al ly	shāwl
67.	brāg	war'ble	a wāy'	pēr pēt'u al ly	shārch
shāll	clāp	fāl'ter	a lōft'	pro pōr'tion a	71.
slūsh	slāp	snick'er	a bōve'	ex trāv'a gant	shāff
smāsh	snāp	wres'tle	a bout'	im mēas'ur a	shānt
gnāsh	lāsh	pēr'jure	a sīde'	in tōl'er a bly	shāce
whāck	gāsh	joūr'ney	a pārt'	ād'e quate ly	shānce
thānk	hāsh	men tion	a shōre'	eōm'pe tent ly	shāsp
thwāck	māsh	(mēn'shūn)	a erōss'	īn'eon cēiv'a	shāsp
68.	fār	lōi'ter	a round'	īn'fi nīte ly	shānce
stānd	bārk	tōt'ter	a bōard'	ex cēss'ive ly	72.
stāmp	mārk	tōt'tle	a brōad'	ex cēed'ing ly	shāse
trāmp	eaw	tōd'dle	un til'	al'to gēth'er	shāch
crāmp	hālt	hōb'ble	be lōw'	whēre'so ēv'er	shāch
eātch	lāud	gāble	be fōre'	ēv'er y-whēre	shāch
snātch	meul	ss'sip	with īn'	prīn'ci pal ly	shāat
scrātch	yaw	hōr'rōw	with out'	suf fī'cient ly	shāeat

now'a dāys	9.	teār	ūt'ter	grēat'ly	vēr'i ly
yēs'ter dāy	ack	wear	stūt'ter	chiēf'ly	ē'qual ly
an cient ly	ash	eāst	mūt'ter	māin'ly	fōol'ish ly
(ān'shēnt	art	fāst	shūf'fle	mōst'ly	wick'ed ly
ēnd'less ly	arl	gāsp	chūck'le	whōl'ly	cēr'tain ly
āft'er ward	arl	rēap	grūm'ble	mēre'ly	pōs'si bly
gēn'er al ly	arve	wēan	stūm'ble	seānt'ly	pre cise'ly
a ny where	10.	fēel	re lāte'	yōn'der	ex āet'ly
(ēn'nī whā	arve	rēel	be wāil'	hīth'er	al rēad'ly
sēe'ond ly	arch	jēer	ex ālt'	thīth'er	dī rēt'ly
sēv'enth ly	arch	yēt	re wārd'	whīth'er	re mōte'ly
tō'tal ly	alt	hēm	as sāult'	thīrd'ly	to-mōr'rōw
pēr'feet ly	all	yēll	ap plaud'	fīfth'ly	hēre āft'er
ān'nu al ly	awl	yēlp	ex haust	sīxth'ly	whēn ēv'er
pēr pēt'u al ly	arch	pēlt	(ēgz hāst')	fōurth'ly	hēnce fōr'ward
pro pōr'tion a	11.	dēnt	ab hōr'	bāre'ly	hēre'a bout'
ex trāv'a gan	aff	stēp	a dōrn'	pārt'ly	thēre'a bout'
im mēas'ur a	ant	thēn	ex tōrt'	nēar'ly	whēre'a bout'
in tōl'er a bly	ce	whēn	re sōrt'	jūst'ly	par tial ly
ād'e quate ly	ce	mēnd	d. tōrt'	sure ly	(pār'shal lī)
eōm'pe tent	asp	wēnd	ab sōrb'	(shqr'li)	ex tēm'po re
in'eon qēiv'a	asp	hūrl	re cīte	wīse'ly	e'tēr'nal ly
in'fi nīte ly	ance	work	be spēak'	seārce'ly	sēa'son a bly
ex qēss'ive ly	12.	stīr	in tōne'	īn'ward	fōr ēv'er
ex qēed'ing ly	ase	gīrd	be mōan'	out'ward	whēr ev'er
al'to gēth'er	ach	erī	hal lō'	ūp'ward	en tire'ly
whēre'so ēv'er	ach	prī	re hēarse'	fōr'ward	eom plēte'ly
ēv'er y-whēre	each	tīe	eon vērse'	bāck'ward	a sūn'der
prīn'qi pal ly	eat	nīgh	ha rāngue'	hōme'ward	ēv'er mōre'
suf fī'cient ly	eat	sīgh	pro nounce'	down'ward	hēre'to fōre'

73.	whēeze	vēr'y	rāt'i fy	ō'ver tōp'	77.
chēer	squēeze	ful'l'y	vēr'i fy	ō'ver rŭn'	trill
knēel	smēar	lit'tle	tēs'ti fy	ō'ver sēll'	unge
erēep	sēize	tru'l'y	qēr'ti fy	ō'ver tōil'	hist
spēed	piēce	ōn'l'y	grāt'i fy	ō'ver trip'	pick
swēep	griēve	hārd'l'y	sāt'is fy	ō'ver tŭrn'	inq
snēeze	shriek	nōth'ing	mŷs'ti fy	ō'ver hŭl'	trick

74.	wrēnch	hāp'l'y	āg'i tāte	ō'ver lōok'	78.
spēnd	quēnch	al'mōst	eōg'i tāte	ō'ver thrōw'	old
gnēss	strētch	tēnth'l'y	mēd'i tāte	ō'ver strāin'	oak
quēll	elēanse	nīnth'l'y	rŭ'mi nāte	ēn'ter tāin'	ōbe
fētch	hēnce	eighth'l'y	ēs'ti māte	ās'qer tāin'	rōw
tēmt	thēnce	tērse'l'y	eāl'eu lāte	dīs're gārd'	ōcl
wrēst	whēnce	doubt'lēss	vēn'ti lāte	dīs'eon qēr'	dōg
elēnch	serēen	hēad'lōng	spēe'u lāte	dīs'eom pōs'	79.

75.	slide	in dēed'	dēr'o gāte	em bār'rass'	80.
stārve	glide	e nough	ār'bi trāte	de tēr'mine	hōd
sweār	chide	(e nŭf')	ān'a lŷze	dis pār'age	voon
first	stride	be sīdes'	eāt'e ehīse	dis tīn'guish	idgē
mēрге	grind	sōme'hew	rēe'og nīze	ex tīr'pāte	rūt
sēarch	drive	sōme'thing	sŭb'til ize	eon fis'eāte	rŭnt
seofūrge	thrive	lēngth'wīse	serŭ'ti nīze	eon tēm'plāt	incl

76.	shīne	nō'whēre	e liq'it	de mōn'strāt	80.
quīte	smīte	ēlse'whēre	ex ām'īne	ac knowl edgē	idgē
writē	strike	sōme'whēre	eon sīd'er	(ak nōl'lēj)	rŭdgē
twīge	writhe	wēll'-nīgh	be wīl'der	eōn'tra dīet'	oubt
thrīge	fīng	sōme'times	dis eōv'er	eōn'tra vēne	ouge
splīce	elīng	strāight'wāy	de mōl'ish	eōn'va lēsqe'	rowe
whīle	sīng	to gēth'er	es tāb'lish	eoun'ter āet'	leane
whīne	stītch	ōth'er wīse	de vout'l'y	eoun'ter vāil'	oun

'i fy	ō'ver tōp' 77.	bīte	a bāse'	un bār'	e rād'i eāte
'i fy	ō'ver rŭn' 78.	līke	e rāse'	dīš ārm'	e quiv'o eāte
'ti fy	ō'ver sēll' 79.	dīne	dī lāte'	de pārt'	ex ag'ger āte
'ti fy	ō'ver tōil' 80.	fīnd	in hāle'	re tārđ'	an nī'hi lāte
't'i fy	ō'ver trīp' 81.	bīnd	be hāve'	dis eārd'	ar tīe'u lāte
'is fy	ō'ver tārŭn' 82.	wīpe	at tāin'	en lārge'	an tīq'i pāte
's'ti fy	ō'ver hāul' 83.	mīre	re tāin'	dis chārge'	in vāl'i dāte
tāte	ō'ver lōok' 84.	sīp	de tāin'	or dāin'	in vīg'o rūte
'i tāte	ō'ver thrōw' 85.	līsp	ob tāin'	in stāl'	de līn'e āte
'l'i tāte	ō'ver strāin' 86.	skīp	ex plāin'	de frāud'	a bōm'i nāte
ni nāte	ēn'ter tāin' 87.	līmp	ab stāin'	ae eōrd'	par tīq'i pāte
i māte	ās'qer tāin' 88.	knīt	pre vāil'	as sōrt'	in tēr'ro gāte
eu lāte	dīs're gārđ' 89.	kīck	up brāid'	sub ōrn'	in vēs'ti gāte
'ti lāte	dīs'eon qēr' 90.	wīnķ	main tāin'	in dōrso'	de lib'er āte
'u lāte	dīs'eom pōs' 91.	mōw	ar rānge'	ex hōrt'	dis erīm'i nāte
gāte	em bār'rass' 92.	fōrd	de rānge'	re tōrt'	cor rōb'o rāte
trāte	de tēr'mīne' 93.	pōke	de elāim'	in fōrm'	eom mīš'er āte
lŷze	dis pār'age' 94.	eōax	o bey'	eon fōrm'	as sīm'i lāte
ehīse	dis tīn'guish' 95.	rōar	eōn vey'	pēr fōrm'	ex hīl'a rāte
g nize	ex tīr'pāte' 96.	sōar	pūr vey'	trans fōrm'	ges tīe'u lāte
il ize	eon fīs'eāte' 97.	mōst	en cūānt'	sur pās'	in i ti ate
ni nize	eon tēm'plāt' 98.	mōan	en hānce'	ad vānce'	(in ish'ī āt)
t	de mōn'strāt' 99.	sōb	a bāsh'	be wāre'	in sīn'u āte
'lne	ac knowl edg' 100.	dōff	a dāpt'	in snāre'	in tīm'i dāte
'd'er	(ak nōl'lēj) 101.	plōd	en āet'	pre pāre'	ob līt'er āte
'der	eōn'tra dīet' 102.	sōon	re lāx'	for beār'	o rīg'i nāte
'v'er	eōn'tra vēne' 103.	chew	de eāmp'	un māsķ'	re qīp'ro eāte
'l'ish	eōn'va lēsqe' 104.	(chq)	de tāch'	un elāsp'	ae eōm'mo dāte
'l'ish	eoun'ter āet' 105.	stew	ex pānd'	eon qēal'	sub stan ti ate
't'lŷ	eoun'ter vāil' 106.	(stū)	re lāpse'	im pēach'	(sub stān'shī āt)

Dictation Review.

[These *REVIEWS* mainly suggest forms of construction for daily use.]

MAN'S life involves birth, breath, warmth, care, growth, strength, youth, love, mercy, attention, direction, the final death, etc. With mind we connect brain, thought, sense, school, study, perception, reflection, application, memory, consideration, investigation, wisdom, etc. Schools are known as public, common, graded, high, union, select, model, normal, parish, commercial, preparatory, primary, reformatory, agricultural, scientific, medical, divinity, kinder-garten, etc. Do you attend an academy, a seminary, a college, a lyceum, a polytechnic, a gymnasium, or a university? Connected with schools are the director or trustee, the educator, instructor or teacher, the professor, pedagogue, principal, preceptress, assistant, monitor, monitress, etc. Schools use text-books, apparatus, paper, colors, a lexicon or dictionary, a clock, chalk, pencil, crayon, magnet, blackboard, library, gazetteer, cyclopedias, etc. At intermission and after dismissal there are many games; as, base-ball, leapfrog, quoits, croquet, hockey, cricket, etc.

VIII. Many words apply to, or describe, persons; as, The bearded youth was *brave*. That notable lady was a *notable*, or *smart*, house-keeper. We should be *gentle*, *useful*, *trusty*, *civil*, *polite*, *urban*, *discreet*, *attentive*, *punctual*, *industrious*, *diligent*, *systematic*, *enterprising*, *persevering*, *thorough*, *sensible*, *sincere*, *decided*, *respectful*, *ambitious*, *self-denying*, *affectionate*, *true-hearted*, *sympathetic*, *humanitarian*, *conscientious*, *moral*, and *religious*. We should not be *tardy*, *laughing*, *fussy*, *clownish*, *vulgar*, *giddy*, *ostentatious*, *extravagant*, *uncourteous*, *unmannered*, *domineering*, *meddlesome*, *quarrelsome*, *morose*, *saucy*, *insolent*, *petulant*, *irascible*, *headstrong*, *egotistic*, *conceited*, *sullen*, *brutal*, *rough*, *malicious*, *malevolent*, *heartless*, *cruel*, *treacherous*, *savage*, *base*, *stingy*, *mean*, *parsimonious*, *dishonest*, *covetous*, *jealous*, *greedy*, *gluttonous*, *dissolute*, *nor profligate*. With the mouth we can *taste*, *nibble*, *feast*, *blame*, *bicker*, *brag*, *laugh*, *giggle*, *mimic* or *laugh*, *babble* or *prate*, *gabble*, *whistle*, *whisper*, *whimper*, *stammer*, *murmur*, *wail*, *banter*, *chat*, *tattle*, *prattle*, *wrangle*, *argue*, *debate*, *parley*, *warble*, *snicker*, *gossip*, *guzzle*, *swallow*.

Review.

of construction for daily use.

with, warmth, care, grow
attention, direction, the fine
main, thought, sense, sche
tion, memory, consideration
e known as public, commu
nal, parish, commercial, p
cultural, scientific, medic
end an academy, a semin
gymnasium, or a universi
or or trustee, the educat
gogue, principal, precept
ss, etc. Schools use tex
or dictionary, a clock, cha
rary, gazetteer, cyclope
mission, there are ma
quet, hockey, cricket, et
persons; as, The beard
a notable, or smart, hous
ty, civil, polite, urba
igent, systematic, en
decided, respectful, abs
rted, sympathetic, huma
should not be tardy, laz
ious, extravagant, uucou
ome, quarrelsome, moros
strong, egotistic, conceit
nt, heartless, cruel, treac
nious, dishonest, covetou
s, dissolute, nor profligat
east, blame, bicker, brag
or prate, gabble, whistle
avail, banter, chat, tatt
ble, snicker, gossip, gual

marl, gasp, stutter, mutter, chuckle, yell, applaud, teach, preach,
sue, cry, rehearse, converse, harangue, pronounce, depreciate or
garage, demonstrate, acknowledge, contradict, catechise, thank,
etc. If the notorious thief equivocate, corroborate quickly the
of your statement and substantiate fully the charge. Discharge
audacious servant, whenever you can get a respectful one. A
scientious and affectionate child will obey now, immediately.
stantly; not soon, shortly, to-morrow.

IX. STUDIES AT SCHOOL.

1. LANGUAGE.

pūn	hūsk'y	ā'li as	ōr'ho e py
dūb	vēr'bal	īd'i om	ōr'ho e pist
gāg	vūl'gar	lā'bi al	dī'a lēe'ties
drȳ	nā'tive	līt'er al	di ær'e sis
erȳ	lēt'ter	aud'i ble	vo eāl'i ty
tēll	vow'el	dī'a leet	a nōn'y mōūs
lōng	bȳ'word	vō'ea ble	ver nāe'u lar
lisp	fāl'ter	pāl'a tal	ap pēl'la tīve
talk	fāult'y	ēp'i thet	or thōg'ra phȳ
sōft	pāl'ate	nōm'i nal	or thōg'ra pher
tōne	lār'ynx	ēl'e ment	dēs'īg nā'tion
cānt	mēl'lōw	sīm'i lar	com po si tion
word	mūm'ble	pri'ma rȳ	(kōm'po zīsh'un)
pūre	mān'ner	sīl'ver ȳ	līt'er a rȳ
tērm	dīe'tion	eū'pho nȳ	līt'er a tūre
mūte	au'thor	sīb'i lant	ēt'y mōl'o gȳ
dūmb	writ'er	sȳl'la ble	phrā'se ōl'o gȳ
nāme	whis'per	āl'pha bet	rēp're sēt'a tīve

mouth strāin spēak'er in'eor rēet' syl lāb'i eā'tion
mūtes strēss eūr'rent rep're sēnt' ae qēnt'u ā'tion

84. brēath pow'er a tōn'ie see'ond ā rŷ
shrill ō'ral mōt'to sub tōn'ie hī'e ro glŷph'ie
tōngue ūt'ter tōn'ies im prōp'er ar tie'ū lā'tion
spēech tōn'ie ōr'gans po si tion e nun ci a tion
phrāse a eūto' dēn'tal (po zīsh'un) (e nūn'shī ā'shūn)
brōgue nā'sal prōp'er pho nēt'ies pro nun ci a tion
brēathe vō'eal āe'qent lin guis'tie (pro nūn'shī ā'shūn)

85. brāge āb'straet ū'ni tŷ as'pi rāt'ed
fall'ing grānd sēn'tenqe ī'ron ŷ rhe tōr'ie al
līn'gual paūse dī'grāph sub tle ty mōd'u lā'tion
out'line tēnse sūr'name (sūt l tŷ) pēr'son ā'tion
pēr'feet mūto nīck'name sīm'i le eū phō'nī oūs
sūb'jeet ep'ie nāme'sake pē'ri od pho nōl'o gŷ
ād'junet lŷr'ie cōp'u lā he rō'ie pho nōg'ra ph

86. eō'lon spēak'ing pār'o dŷ ēl'o eū'tion
fig'ūres vōe'ūle brēath'ing pū'ri tŷ e jāe'u lāte
eōg'nāte eā'ret trēm'bling pō'et rŷ vo qīf'er āte
āe'cents ēr'ror word'lēss eōm'e dŷ ae qēnt'u āte
prēs'ent drā'mā nāme'lēss mēl'o dŷ ān'ti thēt'ie
pās'sive hū'mor tōngue'lēss mōd'i fŷ e nun ci ate
pārs'ing mī'nor spēech'lēss fāl'la qŷ (e nūn'shī āt)

87. seān līn'guist trāg'e dŷ fōrm'a tīve
brāek'et slōw lān'guage prōs'o dŷ eōn'so nant
eā'dence mōōd dīph thong ār'ti ele ehār'ae ters
nēr'vōūs pītch (dīf'thōng) ōr'di nal mōn'o grām
prō'noun thīng triph thong nū'mer al phō'no grām
prēm'ise quīck (trīf'thōng) hīss'ing pār'a grāph
erōtch'et ī'dŷl pro dūce' rēl'a tīve phō'no grāph
pār'lange tāste pro nounqe' dī'a lōgue qīr'eum flex

et' syl lăb'i eă'tion
nt' ae çent'u ă'tion
see'ond ă rŷ
h'i'e ro glŷph'ie
ar tie'ă lă'tion
e nun ci a tion
(n) (e nŭn'shŷ ă'shŭn)
s pro nun ci a tion
e (pro nŭn'shŷ ă'shŭn)
tŷ as'pi răt'ed
ă rŷ rŷe tŷr'ie al
tle ty mŷd'u lă'tion
l tŷ pŷr'son ă'tion
le eŷ phŷn'ŷ oŷs
od pho nŷl'o gŷ
ŷie pho nŷg'ra ph
dŷ ăl'o eŷ'tion
tŷ e jăe'u lăte
rŷ vo çif'er ăte
e dŷ ae çent'u ăte
o dŷ ăn'ti thŷt'ie
i fŷ e nun ci ate
cy (e nŭn'shŷ ăt)
dŷ fŷŷm'a tŷve
o dŷ eŷn'so nant
ele ehă'r'ae terŷ
nal mŷn'o ġrăm
er al phŷn'o ġrăm
eg păr'a ġrăph
ŷve phŷn'o ġrăph
ġue qŷr'eum flex

28. dăll pe ruŷe' ăb'so lŷte va eŷ'i tŷ
fŷŷe' wŷt eŷn'strŷe eăr'di nal in ăud'i ble
r rŷet' rŷte eŷm pile' ŷŷl'la bus vŷr băt'im
m çŷŷe' alŷr eom pŷŷe' nŷġ'a tŷve in flŷe'tion
seŷŷre' vŷrb trans lăte' dŷf'i nŷte ŷt'ter ance
b lime' noun trans pŷŷe' păs'tor al sus pŷn'sŷve
m pŷŷn' eăŷe dis eŷurŷe' pŷŷ'i tŷve ex pres sion
elăim' dăŷh bŷr lŷŷque' ăr'ġu mŷnt (eks prŷŷh'un)
29. gen ius ăn'a lŷze phŷ lŷl'o ġŷ
ă'jor (jŷn'yŷs) vŷ'eal ize hŷ pŷr'bo lo
m'mă vis ŷon ŷŷŷ'ġu lar hŷ pŷr'bo lo
ă'ral (vŷzh'un) ăl'le ġŷr'ie ŷŷn ăe'do ehe
r'id mŷm'ber ăŷ'ter isk a pŷs'tro phe
ŷ'ing eŷm'mon ăŷ'ter iŷm ăn'a pŷŷ'tie
t'ire eom'pound ăr'eha iŷm ăn'te çŷd'ent
30. ex press' tŷl'e phŷne ăn'te çŷd'ent
er bŷŷe' dis tŷnet' ăŷ'pi rŷte ăn'te çŷd'ent
et'ive ăl'e ġant ăŷ'pi rŷte eŷn'ju ġă'tion
et'ŷre ŷ'ro tund rhŷt'o rie prŷp'o ŷŷ'tion
phŷn'ie har'mo nŷ ăm'pha sis prŷp'o ŷŷ'tion
ŷ'jeet rŷd'i eŷle mŷn'o tŷne pŷnŷ'tu ă'tion
ŷn'der fŷm'i nŷne mŷt'a phor phŷn'o ġrăph
31. i ăm'bie mŷd'er ate ăx'ela măt'ion
ănant el lŷp'sis ăn'ti tŷ nŷm'i na tŷve
ăx'is de lŷv'er ăn'ti tŷ in trăn'si tŷve
ăŷ'ter dŷ lŷm'mă ġŷt'tur al su pŷr'la tŷve
ăn'tax tro ehă'ie păr'a dŷgm im pŷr'a tŷve
ăn'dee dae tŷl'ie ăd'jee tŷve eom păr'a tŷve
ăv'ern dŷ dăe'tie ăd'jee tŷve dis trŷb'u tŷve
ăr'son dra măt'ie prŷd'i eăte in'ter rŷġ'a tŷve
de mŷn'stra tŷve

92. ăl'le gō rŷ sŷn'the sis im pēr'son al
 ăd'vĕrb a pœ'o pe pār'al lelŷ his tŏr'ie al
 mĕd'dle syl lĕp'sis rĕa'son ing hŷ pĕr'ba ton
 sĭm'ple so nŏ'rouŝ erĭt'i çĭŝm pĕr'spi eũ'i tŷtard
 elĭ'max ob jĕet'ive sŷl'lo giŝm eom pār'i son
 nũm'ber de fĕet'ive im pĕr'feet pa rĕn'the sis
 tmĕ'sis pos sĕss'ive plũ'pĕr feet al lit'er a'tion
 mǎ'eron re spŏn'sive mǎs'eu line in tĕr'ro gǎ'tion

93. fic ti tious pār'ti çĭ ple quo tā'tion
 erǎnk (fik tĭsh'us) sĕm'ŷ eŏ'lon eon jũne'tion
 ĭn'dex e nǎl'la gē ĕl'o quence de clen sion
 fi'nite pre cis ion gĕn'er al ize (de klĕn'shũ
 sũ'pino (pre sĭzh'un) trǎn'si tĭve ad vĕrb'i al
 sŏn'net eon elũ'sion sub jĕet'ive syn ær'e sis
 sĕe'tion ab strǎe'tion in dĕf'i nite a phær'e sis

94. a pŏl'o gŷ in fĭn'i tĭve per sŏn'i fŷ
 hŷ'phen a nǎl'o gŷ in dĕe'a tĭve po tĕn'tial
 gĕr'und ōr'a to rŷ an tĭfh'e sis pār'a gŏ'ge
 ġrǎm'mar eǎt'e gō rŷ aux il ia ry tǎu tŏl'o gŷ
 pār'a ble pār'a phrǎŝe (aġ zil'ya ri) e pĭs'to la rŷ
 pār'a dox pǎs'quin ǎde' pro pri'e tŷ pre dĕe'a me
 ǎp'o lŏgue ir rĕġ'u lar me tŏn'y mŷ ehres tŏm'a

2. MATHEMATICS.

95. ădd mũl'ti plŷ ĕv'o lũ'tion
 prŏb'lem sũm prĭn'çi ple ōp'er a'tion
 quĕŝ'tion rŏŏt prĭn'çi pal dĕf'i nĭ'tion
 dĭ vide' pŏle rĕp'e tĕnd' ĭn'vo lũ'tion
 a mount' rǎte sũb'tra hend ăll'i gǎ'tion
 ae eount' pũre dĭf'fer ençe nũ'mer a'tion
 eom pũte' plũs frǎe'tion al eǎl'eu lǎ'tion

is
ls
ng
m
gm
et
feet
line
im pēr'son al
his tōr'ie al
hỹ pēr'ba ton
pēr'spi eũ'i tỹ
eom pār'i son
pa rēn'the sis
al lit'er ā'tion
in tēr'ro gā'tic

ple
lon
nce
lize
ive
ive
nīte
quo tā'tion
eon jūn'e'tion
de clen sion
(de klēn'shū
ad vērb'i al
syn ær'e sis
a phær'e sis

tive
tive
sis
ry
a ri)
tỹ
mỹ
per sōn'i fỹ
po tēn'tial
pār'a gō'ge
tāu tōl'o gy
e pis'to la rỹ
pre dĩe'a mē
ehres tōm'a fl

TICS.

đv'o lū'tion
ōp'er ā'tion
dēf'i nī'tion
in'vo lū'tion
āl'li gā'tion
nū'mer ā'tion
eāl'eu lā'tion

6.

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97.

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be

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roof

prove

98.

whole

mixed

prime

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vice

vice

ought

99.

nit

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git

ndex

ōz'en

ower

inus

sub traet'
ex chānge'
in erēase'
de erēase'
dis chārgē'
quo tient
(kwō'shent)

count'ing
dis'count
āb'straet
eōn'erēte
prōd'uet
frac tion
(frāk'shūn)

sým'bol
nūm'ber
eoun'ter
mīn'u end
dīv'i dend
mūl'ti ple
pōs'i tīve
nēg'a tīve

Rō'man
fāe'tor
fig'ūre
qī'pher
sē'riēs
ān'swer
rēck'on
qēn'sus

āl'i quot
īn'ter est
dēq'i mal
nū'mer al
e quāl'i tỹ
an a lýt'tie
dĩ vỹ'i ble

meas ure
(mēzh'yur)
ū'nĩ tỹ
ra ti o
(rā'shĩ o)
Ar'a bie
īn'te ġer

ex pō'nent
dī vis ion
(dĩ vīzh'un)
re duc tion
(re dūk'shun)
in sur ance
(in shqr'ans)
re māin'der

īn'te ġral
eāl'eu lāte
dĩ vī'sor
ex ām'ple
so lū'tion
no tā'tion
ad dĩ'tion
māġ'nĩ tūde

eōm'pu tā'tion
eōm'bi nā'tion
pēr'mu tā'tion
mūl'ti plī'er
mūl'ti pli eānd'
mūl'ti pli ea ble
mūl'ti pli eā'tor

pro pōr'tion al
ār'ith mēt'ie al
e nū'mer ā'tion
mūl'ti pli eā'tion
ap prōx'i mā'tion
eom'ple mēnt'a rỹ
īn'eom mēn'su ra ble

sub trāe'tion
pro pōr'tion
pēr qēnt'āgo
pro gres sion
(pro grēsh'un)
rēck'on ing
nūm'ber ing
eōm'ple ment

eal'eu la ble
nu mēr'ie al
re qīp'ro eal
nū'mer a'tor
de nōm'i na tor
āl'ter nā'tion
ex'pla nā'tion
pro pōr'tion ate

100.	side	ā're ā	sym mēt'rie al
qīr'ele	sīne	āx'i om	quad'ri lāt'er al
qēn'ter	sign	rād'i eal	quad rān'gu lar
fāe'tor	bāse	lit'er al	pēr'pen diē'u la
sū'eant	nōde	rā'di us	dēm'on strā'tion
sēe'tor	pōint	eōn'ie al	pār'al lēl'o grām
vēr'tex	right	īn'di qēs	do dēe'a hē'dron
101.	lēnq	āl'ti tude	pa rāb'o loīd
eōn'vex	plāne	tri'an gle	hỹ pēr'bo loid
brōk'en	eūrve	ōe'ta gon	gē'o mēt'rie al
eō'noid	wēdqe	pōl'y gon	ī'eo sa hē'dral
mēt'rie	rhōmb	pār'al lel	ī'eo sa hē'dron
sỹs'tem	mēanq	āp'o thegrn	pōl'y hēd'rie al
gnō'mon	prīsm	fōr'mu là	qīr eūm'fer enq
102.	sphēre	vēr'ti eal	ōe'ta hē'dron
a eūte'	lēngth	ōp'po šite	pōl'y hē'dron
e rēet'	brēadth	sīm'i lar	tēt'ra hē'dron
bī seet'	strāight	fhē'o rem	hēx'a hē'dron
ob tūse'	ān'gle	hēx'a gon	ē'qui lāt'e ral
ob lāte'	eōn'ie	quan'ti tỹ	reet ān'gu lar
trī sēet'	ō'void	pēn'ta gon	ho mōl'o gōūs
sea lēne'	ō'vate	ōr'di nate	qīr'eum serībe'
103.	ō'val	qỹl'in der	mīl'li grām
el līpse'	fō'qī	pỹr'a mid	sūp'plē ment
eol lēet'	āx'is	pōst'u late	eon strūe'tion
ob līque'	ā'pex	sehō'li um	hỹ pōsh'e sis
re vōlve'	eū'bie	ab scīs'sā	eo-ōr'di nate
pro dūqe'	fō'eus	dī hē'dral	dīf fer ēn'tial
pro lōng'	sōl'id	trī hē'dral	pōl'y hē'dral
in serībe'	pō'lar	lōg'a rīthm	rēe'ti līn'e ar

sym mēt'rie al
quad'ri lāt'er al
quad rān'gu lar
pēr'pen diē'u la
dēm'on strā'tion
pār'al lēl'o grām
do dēe'a hē'dron

pa rāb'o loīd
hỹ pēr'bo loid
gē'o mēt'rie al
ī'eo sa hē'dral
ī'eo sa hē'dron
pōl'y hēd'rie al
qīr eūm'fer enq

ōe'ta hē'dron
pōl'y hē'dron
tēt'ra hē'dron
hēx'a hē'dron
ē'qui lāt'e ral
reet ān'gu lar
ho mōl'o gōūs
qīr'eum seribe'

mīl'li grām
sūp'plē ment
eon strūe'tion
hỹ pōh'e sis
eo-ōr'di nate
dīf'fer ēn'tial
pōl'y hē'dral
rēe'ti līn'e ar

104.
in tē'ri or
ex tē'ri or
bī nō'mi al
rēet'an gle
sphēr'ie al
tēt'ra gōn
trūne'ā ted

105.
de vēl'op
el līp'soid
ad jā'qent
e quā'tion
al tēr'nate
in elūd'ed
īn'qi denqe

106.
sūb tēnse'
de seribe'
ex trēmeš'
eon strūet'
trans pōse'
trans fōrm'
trans vērse'

vā'ri a ble
eō'in qīde'
dī rēe'tion
sūr vey'ing
dī āg'o nal
ī sōs'qe lēs
dī ām'e ter

ge ōm'e trỹ
pe rīm'e ter
e līm'i nate
pe rīph'er ỹ
tra pē'zi um
ir ra tion al
(ir rāsh'un al)

pa rāb'o lā
hỹ pēr'bo lā
de dū'qi ble
trī ān'gu lar
sub tām'gent
py rām'i dal
pa rām'e ter

de dūe'tion
per spēet'ive
quad rāt'ie
quad'ran gle
trāp'e zoid
ās'ỹmp tōte
kī lōm'e ter

eōr'ol la rỹ
eom pār'i sōn
hỹ pōt'e nūse
a rīth'me tie
sūb'sti tūte
eō'ef fi'cient
hōr'i zōn'tal

ī'so mēt'rie al
ān'a lýt'ie al
sēm'i qīr'ele
māth'e māt'ies
stē're ōg'ra phỹ
trīg'o nōm'e trỹ
pār'al lēl'o pī'ped

3. GEOGRAPHY.

07.
fōg
bāy
lāke
ēāpe
hāil
rāin
lānd
cā/m

tīdeš
glōbe
slōpe
shōre
sōurqe
mōuth
bound
wōodš

ā bỹss'
de file'
ra vīne'
de grēe'
mo rāss'
ex plōre'
tỹ phōōn'
mon sōōl'

eōn'ti nent
pen īn'su lā
ge . 3'ra phỹ
tā'ble-land
wa'ter-fall
wil'der ness
prōm'on to ry
ār'ehĩ pēl'a gō

108.	sēa	drŷ'nēss	au rō'rā
rāq'ēs	hīll	is'h'mus	e quā'tor
o cean	frīfh	īqe'bērg	ho rī'zon
(ō'shun)	tārn	thūn'der	vol eā'no
ea nāl'	wīnd	tēm'pest	tōr nā'do
Ma lāy'	zōne	rāin'bōw	sa vān'nā
Ar'yan	mēre	dīs'triet	Se mīt'ie
rāp'idŷ	lōeh	la gōon'	Ham īt'ie
pār'ish	pōol	pla teau	lōn'gi tūde
dīn'gle	gūlf	(plā tō')	tēm'per ate
109.	slēet	eas eāde'	Pa cīf'ie
rē'gion	stāte	pār tērre'	At lān'tie
īsl'and	rānge	prōv'ince	ant āre'tie
eān'ton	plāin	mōist'ūre	Cau eā'sian
vāl'leŷ	chāin	līght'ning	en līght'ened
zē'nīth	strāit	ō'a sīs	ēst'ū a rŷ
erā'ter	stōrm	mē'te or	so qī'e tŷ
sāv'age	erēek	hūn'drēdŷ	po līt'ie al
In dian	bīght	Nōrth'ern	bār'ba rōūs
(īnd'yan)	stēppe	Sōūth'ern	āv'a lānche'
110.	ēarth	whīrl'wind	me rīd'i an
tēr'raçe	wōrld	ēarth'quāke	hu mīd'i tŷ
sēa'sīde	fīrth	Af'rie an	A mēr'i ean
glā'cier	pōīnt	pār'al lēl	Mon gō'lī an
sūr'façe	sound	lāt'i tūde	wa'ter-spout
pōrt'age	eloudŷ	eāt'a rae	āt'mos phēre
chān'nel	drougħt	phŷŷ'ie al	ba rōm'e ter
eli'mate	qīt'ŷ	bound'a rŷ	thēr mōm'e te
eoūn'trŷ	rīv'er	qīv'il īzed	tēm'per a tūrē
prāi'rie	dēl'tā	hūr'rī eāne	ē'lee trīç'i tŷ
Brīt'ish	zā'dīr	Do mīn'ion	New'foūnd lā

au rō'rā
e quā'tor
ho rī'zon
vol eā'no
tōr nā'do
sa vān'nā
Se mīt'ie
Ham it'ie
lōn'gī tūde
tēm'per ate

Pa cīf'ie
At lān'tie
ant āre'tie
Cau eā'sian
en light'ened
ēst'ū a rỹ
so cī'e tỹ
po lit'ie al
bār'ba roūs
āv'a lānche'

me rīd'i an
hu mīd'i tỹ
A mēr'i ean
Mon gō'lī an
wā'ter-spout
āt'mos phēre
ba rōm'e ter
thēr mōm'e te
tēm'per a tūr
ē'lee triç'i tỹ
New'found lā

11.

zst
lt
rfh
elph
welf)
m'dỹ
e ton
it'un)
rēl'
e hēe'
leur
ā lōr')
s'ēā nā

Brīt'ish
Lōn'dōn
Kīngs'tōn
Mōne'tōn
Chāt'ham
Līnd'say
Cō'boūrg
Bēlle'ville
Al bēr'tā
Cān'a dā
Ot'tā wā
Hāl'i fax
To rōn'to
On tā'rī o

Kee wā'tin
tēr'ri to rỹ
Hām'il tōn
Wīn'nī peg
Geōr'gī an
Brānt'ford
An'tī eōs'tī
Vie tō'rī ā
Co lūm'bī ā
Mōnt're āl'
Sāg'ue nāy'
sūb'ma rīne'
Mān'ī tō'bā
An nāp'o lis

Nova Scotia
(nō'vā skō'shī ā)
Frēd'er iē tōn
New Brūnswīck
Chār'lōtte town
Mīr'a mā çhī'
St. Frān'çis
St. Lāw'rençe
St Hỹ'a çinthe
St. Cāth'a rīneç
As sīn'ni boi'ā
Mac kēn'ziē
Ar'fhā bās'eā
Sas katch'ā wān'

4. ASTRONOMY.

12.

rēs
brā
s'tā
nus
ral

skỹ
Sūn
stār
sign
nēap
hōst

sỹs'tem
Cān'çer
phā'seç
Pāl'las
Sāt'ūrn
Pīs'çeç

āp'si dēs
U'ra nūs
gāl'ax y
zō'di ae
ōr're rỹ
nēb'u lar

au tūm'nal
Are tū'rūs
pe nūm'brā
mīlk'y wāy
rīr'ma ment
māe'ro eōsm

13.

sis
it
et
nor
jor
al
nal

mōon
Mārç
tīdeç
vāult
pūāçe
Earth
sprīng
sphēre

Tāu'rus
stēl'lar
e ellipse'
sēx'tant
hēav'enç
mūn'dāne
sōl'stīçe
Nēpt'ūne

ē'qui nox
çe lēs'tial
Seōr'pi o
Gēm'i nī
Jū'pi ter
Mēr'eu rỹ
Ple ia des
(plē'ya dez)

U rā'ni ā
A quā'rī ūs
si dē're al
eōç mōg'o nỹ
as trōn'o mỹ
as trōn'o mer
ter rēs'tri al
eōç mōg'ra phỹ

114.	Lē'o	A'ri ēş	e elīp'tie	ēm'py rē'an
bōd'ies	Jū'no	O rī'on	ās'ter oid	ār'mil la rŷ
nāt'ūre	Lū'nā	nēb'u lā	eōş'mie al	ē'qui nōe'ti
stār'rŷ	Ur'sā	eān'o pŷ	sāt'el lite	Sāg'it tā'ri
wēl'kin	Vir'go	Sir'i ūs	Cāp'ri eōrn	ū'ra nōg'ra

5. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

115.	elōt	sus pēnd'	rār'i tŷ	te nū'i t
mō'tion	rēst	ex pānd'	rār'e fŷ	te nāç'i
māt'ter	lūmp	eon trāet'	dēn'si tŷ	ve lōç'i
im'paet	māss	eon dēnse'	grāv'i tŷ	so līd'i t
eōn'taet	fōrçe	re volve'	grān'ū lar	in tēn'si
çēn'tral	spāçe	im pinge'	eōr'po ral	eāp'il la
dūe'tile	prēss	eon vērge'	zō'e trōpe	at trī'tio
brīt'tle	dēnse	eom prēss'	tān'gi ble	re pūl'si
vī'brāte	toūch	ap prōach'	frān'gi ble	ra'di ā'ti

116.	eo hēre'	māg nēt'ie	in er ti a
weigh	dīf fūse'	eon dūet'or	(in ēr'shī ā)
toūgh	dī vērge'	prōp'er tŷ	īm po rōs'i ty
sōl'id	de scēnd'	pūl'ver ize	plī'a bīl'i ty
hēav'y	frie'tion	pōn'der oūş	frī'a bīl'i tŷ
lū'tent	sūb'stance	ma tē'ri al	in'du rā'tion
fōrçeş	e lās'tie	re flēe'tion	rēs'o lū'tion
pō'rouş	e lēe'trie	re frāe'tion	mī'ero phōne

117.	rā'di āte	ex pān'sion	çen trīp'e tal
at trāet'	ea lōr'ie	ū'nī fōrm	çen trīf'ū gal
re pēl'	co he sion	īn'çi dençe	āe'çēl'er ā ted
re flēet'	(kō hē'zhūn)	mo mēn'tum	ē'qui līb'ri um
re tār'd'	dī rēet'lŷ	pēn'e tra ble	nōn'eon dūet'e
ab sōrb'	ex tēn'sion	tēl'e phōne	im pēr'me a bl
as çēnd'	in vērse'ly	phō'no grāph	īm pēn'e tra b
ad hēre'	at trāe'tion	eom prēs'sion	īn'eom prēs'si

lip'tie ém'py rē'an
ter oid ār'mil la rý
'mie al ē'qui nōe'ti
'el lite Sāg'it tā'ri
p'ri eōrn ū'ra nōg'ra

PHILOSOPHY.

rār'i tý te nū'i t
rār'e fý te nāç'i
dēn'si tý ve lōç'i
grāv'i tý so lid'i t
grān'ū lar in tēn'si
eōr'po ral eāp'il la
zō'e trōpe at trī'ti
tān'gi ble re pūl'si
frān'gi ble ra'di ā'ti

in er ti a
(in ēr'shī ā)
īm po rōs'i ty
plī'a bil'i ty
fri'a bil'i ty
in'du rā'tion
rēs'o lū'tion
mī'ero phōne
çen trīp'e tal
çen trīf'ū gal
āe'çāl'er ā ted
ē'qui lib'ri um
nōn'eon dūet
im pēr'me a ble
īm pēn'e tra bl
īn'eom prēss'i

8. rāb'ble
pēas'ants
an cient
(ān'shent)
sā'ered
mōd'ern

9. pēo'ple
sūb'jeets
eūs'tomç
mān'ners
eount'ēss
mōn'areh
eōm'merçe

10. āge
tēll
tāle
life
lōrd
ēarl
czār

11. rōll
nōte
will
kīng
dūke
diēd
pāge
rāze

6. HISTORY.

pās'tor al
fāb'ū lōūs
prēs'i dent
gōv'ern or
pō'tent āte
mōn'ū ment

rōy'al tý
māj'es tý
qu'to erat
mīn'is trý
sōv'er eign
dēm'a gōgue
pār'lia mēnt

pē'ri od
gēn'er al
ā bridged'
dý'nas tý
pōp'ū lāçe
ēm'per or
eāb'in et

eōr'o net
dī'a dem
prē'mi er
týr'an ný
ān'āreh ý
ān'ee dōte
ēv'i dençe
nōm'ad īsm

gōv'ern ment
dēm'o erāt'ie
re pūb'lie an
pā'tri āreh'al
mo nāreh'ie al
ār'is to erāt'ie
ehro nōl'o gý
mý thōl'o gý
īn'sur rēe'tion
tý rān'nie al
tý rān'ni çide
hīs tō'ri ōg'ra phý
hīs tō'ri ōg'ra pher

dōomç'dāy
mīn'is ter
rēn'e gāde
bār'on ēss
nār'ra tive
trēach'er ý
lēg'end a rý

nar rā'tor
nar rā'tion
sue çēs'sion
op prēs'sion
re pūb'lie
al lē'griānçe
de pārt'ment
de serip'tion

122.	stäte	sul tä'nä	re gä'li ä
e vēnt'	träet	cza ri'nä	fī dēl'i tŷ
de täil'	chief	no mäd'ie	law'lēss nēss
re vōlt'	eount	re qīt'al	sēe're ta rŷ
es quīre'	sērfs	his tōr'ie	lēg'is lā'tūre
pro fāne'	lā'dŷ	des pōt'ie	mar chion ess
mis rŷle'	quēen	au thēn'tie	(mār'shun es

123.	tribe	re lig'ion	ex ēē'ū tīve
eoun'qil	trāqe	re lā'tion	ex āg'ger ate
shift'er	hōrde	tra dī'tion	ēx'qel len qŷ
sūl'tan	erown	die tā'tor	rēv'o lū'tion
dē'tāils	eāstes	se dī'tion	de līn'e ā'tion
vēs'tige	knight	re bēll'ion	eon fēd'er ate
pēer'age	priest	as sēm'blŷ	māg'is tē'ri ā
mār'quis	thrōne	ad vēnt'ūre	ee elē ŷi ās'tie

124.	bu reau	dūch'ess	ef fāqe'	ār'ti ŷan
lē'gend	(bū'ro)	mem oir	de piet'	pā'tri ō
gōld'en	sol dier	(mēm'war)	mī nūte'	qīt'i ze
mēd'al	(sōl'jer)	grāph'ie	nar rāte'	eōl'o nī
tāb'lēt	vīs'eount	ex pūnge'	pōr trāy'	eōl'o nī
in vēnt'	ēm'prēss	re hēarse'	eom pile'	ēm'i grā

7. MUSIC.

125.	lāy	thīrd	bū'gle	mu ŷi'cian
mū'ŷie	āir	fīfth	ōr'gan	ōr'a tō'ri o
trēb'le	bār	sīxth	trōm'bōne	bāss'-vī'ol
fīd'dle	kēy	flūte	pī ā'no	mēt'ro nōme
lead'er	hūm	vōīqe	ōp'er ā	īn'stru ment
plāy'er	bāss	round	mēl'o dŷ	me lō'de on
sīng'er	bānd	rŷŷthm	nāt'ū ral	ae eōr'dī on

re gā'li à
fi dēl'i tỳ
lāw'lēss nēss
sēe're ta rỳ
lēg'is lā'tūre
mar chion ess
(mār'shun es
ex ēe'ū tīve
ex āg'ger ate
ēx'qel len qỳ
rēv'o lū'tion
de līn'e ā'tion
eon fēd'er ate
māg'is tē'ri a
ee elē sĩ ās'tie

ef fāqē'
de pīet'
mī nūte'
nar rāte'
pōr trāy'
eom pile'

mu sĩ'cian
ōr'a tō'ri o
bāss'-vīol
mēt'ro nōme
īn'strū ment
me lō'de on
ae eōr'dī on

6.
ond
ut
ave
let
ted
od
nōte

7.
tār'
rēe'
tēt'
mēnt
nfh
e'ment
pass

flāt
hārp
bēat
bēll
rēst
fife
time
tūne
tōne
nōte
pītch
piēqe
stāff
brāss
shārp
spāqe

fōurth
seālēş
strīng
choir
(kwīr)
eighth
(ātth)
vō'eal
āl'to
sō'lo
trī'o
du ēt'
sōl fū'
fōr'te
tēn'or
zīfh'ern

ām'a tēyr'
dī'a tōn'ie
har mōn'ie
ehro māt'ie
sol feg gio
(sol fēd'jo)
per fōrm'er
āe'qi dēnt'al
ēl'e vā'tion
de pres sion
(de prēsh'un)
elār'i o nēt'
har mōn'i eā
har mōn'ie al
īn'strū mēnt'al
thīr'ty-sēe'ond

8. OTHER STUDIES.

8.

ek
nch
in
man
a nỳ
gī ēne'

draw'ing
pāint'ing
Spān'ish
Hē'brew
Sān'skrit
zo ōl'o gỳ
ge ōl'o gỳ

the ōl'o gỳ
ehēm'is trỳ
eāt'e ehīsm
a nāt'o mỳ
sān'i tā'tion
gỳm nās'ties
pēn'man shīp

phỳş'i ōl'o gỳ
eon ehōl'o gỳ
mīn'er āl'o gỳ
An'glo-Sāx'on
mēt'a phỳş'ies
elī'ma tōl'o gỳ
ehī rōg'ra phỳ

Dictation Review.

POKEN LANGUAGE is the utterance of the oral elements, or articulate sounds, which represent idē'as. Orthoepey, or correct pronunciation, treats of sounds, syllables, and force of voice. Its parts are articulation, syllabication, and accent. Phonetics treats of

the sounds of speech, called tonics, or pure tones; subtonics, or modified tones; and atonics, aspirates, or breathings. Orthography treats of the letters of the alphabet, and the correct spelling and writing of words. Some of its terms are, vowels, consonants, representative labials, dentals, linguals, palatals, formative, diphthong, proper, improper, triphthong, cognate, alphabetic equivalents, longs, shorts, accents, acute, grave, circumflex, primary, secondary, nasal, accentuation, syllabication, breve, mute, power, larynx, palatal, orthographic, sibilant, syllable, digraph, accentuate, enunciate, and characteristic. Elocution is the mode of reading and speaking. Its terms are, expression, emphasis, absolute, antithetic, inflection, rising, falling, slur, modulation, pitch, high, moderate, low, force, loud, general quality, orotund, aspirated, guttural, trembling, rate, quick, slow, monotone, personation, persons, things, grammatical, rhetorical, etc. In grammar, we study the forms of speech and their relation to each other. Its terms are, noun, adjective, article, pronoun, personal, impersonal, relative, word, phrase, sentence, common, proper, tense, proper, tense, past, perfect, pluperfect, imperfect, present, future, subject, predicate, object, adjunct, verb, adverb, active, passive, case, compose, construe, transpose, absolute, definite, positive, degree, compound, analyze, number, singular, plural, etymology, gender, masculine, feminine, neuter, person, paradigm, nominative, possessive, objective, intransitive, declension, comparison, superlative, imperative, comparative, distributive, interrogative, demonstrative, gerund, defective, participle, transitive, conjunction, adverbial, etc. Punctuation marks are the comma, semicolon, colon, period, interrogation point, exclamation point, parenthesis, quotation, caret, etc. Figures of rhetoric, such as apostrophe, hyperbole, metonymy, metaphor, and allegory, add to the beauties of prose composition. Logic is the science of pure and formal thought. Some of its terms are syllogism, premise, major, minor, reasoning, analogy, presentation, category, etc. The following words relate to verse: heroic, iambic, trochaic, dactylic, anapestic, pastoral, etc.

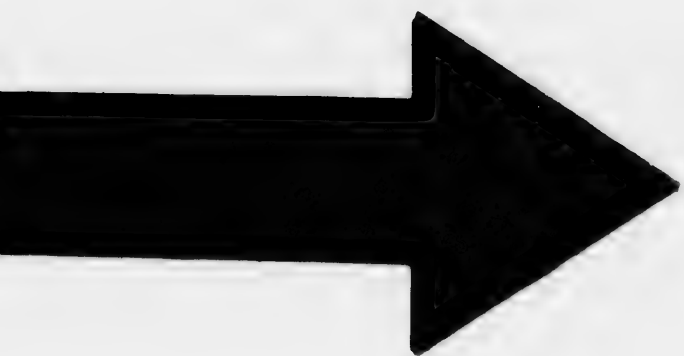
MATHEMATICS treats of quantities or magnitudes. Its branches are arithmetic; geometry, including trigonometry and conic sections; and analysis, including algebra, analytical geometry, and calculus. Some arithmetical terms are, add, subtract, more, less, multiplication, etc.

pure tones; subtonics, or middle, increase, decrease, figures, numeration, notation, Roman, breathings. Orthography triadic, sum, amount, product, quotient, remainder, difference, come correct spelling and write, plus, minus, subtrahend, minuend, fraction, integer, decimal, vowels, consonants, representative, quot, interest, principal, payment, equality, multiple, reduction, formative, diphthong, proper, mixed, prime, naught, insurance, proportion, percentage, metric equivalents, longs, short, problem, question, example, answer, numerator, denominator, root, primary, secondary, nasal, accent, etc. Spell the following words: hypotenuse, abacus, larynx, palatal, orthographic, arc, acute, abscissa, chord, circle, surd, curve, cone, cylinder, enunciate, and character, diagonal, co-ordinate, co-efficient, corollary, dodecahedron, speaking. Its terms are: acute, equilateral, epi-cycloid, frustum, hexagon, isosceles, hyperbolic, inflection, rising, falling, lozenge, lens, node, octagon, octahedron, oval, parabola, ovoid, rate, low, force, loud, general, parallelogram, parallelepiped, pelecoid, pentagon, quadrangle, pyramidal, trembling, rate, quick, solid, polygon, quadrant, quadrilateral, rectangle, radius, rhomb, grammatical, rhetorical, secant, sector, segment, sine, tangent, stereography, substance, speech and their relations, tetragon, tetrahedron, trapezium, truncate, ungula, isometrical, live, article, pronoun, person, cipher, homology.

ance, common, proper, *GEOGRAPHY* treats of the world, its races of men, other animals, imperfect, present, future, products, etc. Earth is our planet, globe, world, etc. Parts of verb, adverb, active, passive are called continent, island, isthmus, peninsula, cape, promontory, definite, positive, degree, steppe, mountain, volcano, desert, oasis, plain, shore, prairie, plural, etymology, general. The water is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs or bays, paradigm, nominative, possessive, etc. The races of men are the Caucasian, Mongolian, African, on, comparison, superlative, American, and Malayan. Other words used are, city, country, town, interrogative, demonstrative, province, district, archipelago, abyss, ravine, morass, typhoon, conjunction, adverbial, monsoon, arctic, Pacific, Atlantic, Northern, Southern, lagoon, plamicolon, colon, period, inlet, estuary, Indian, parterre, avalanche, horizon, etc. The Causethesis, quotation, caret, the Aryan race has Aryan, Semitic, and Hamitic branches.

hyperbole, metonymy, *THE DOMINION OF CANADA* comprises the provinces of of prose composition. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, ight. Some of its terms are Manitoba, British Columbia; the provincial districts of Keewatin, and ning, analogy, presentative North East, and the North West Territories, the last comprising ate to verse: heroic, iambs, Winnipegosis, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca. The cities and es or magnitudes. Its principal cities are Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, monometry and conic sections, St. John, Charlottetown, Victoria, Winnipeg, London, Guelph, cal geometry, and calendar, St. Catharines, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Fredericton, tract, more, less, multiple, Kenzie, Saskatchewan, Columbia, and Saguenay are rivers. Fundy,





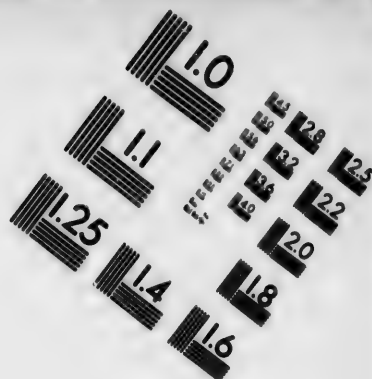
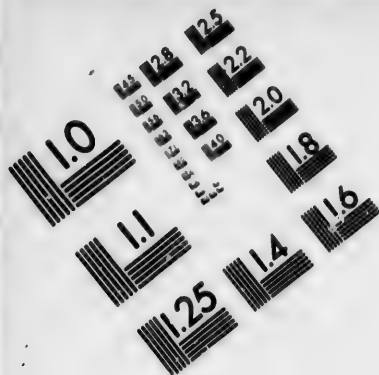
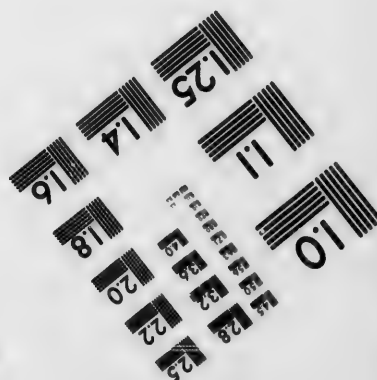
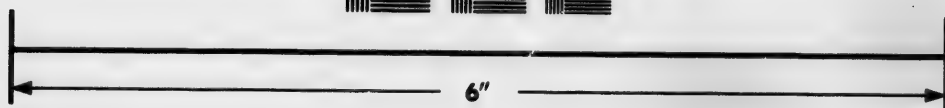
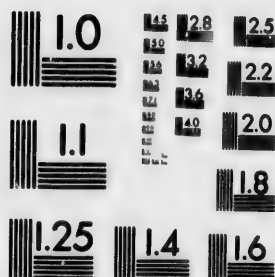


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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Chaleur, and Georgian are bays. The Grand Bank of Newfoundland a submarine plateau, abounds with cod and other fish.

ASTRONOMY treats of the starry heavens—of the celestial bodies their magnitudes, motions, etc. The major planets of the solar system are, Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Uranus, etc., are minor planets. The twelve signs of the zodiac are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. Write Arcturus, sidereal, galactic cosmogony, Orion, welkin, solstice, penumbra, macrocosm, apsidal equinoctial, pleiades, mundane, terrestrial, uranography, etc.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY treats of material objects. The centrifugal and centripetal forces are called central forces. Attraction tends to the cohesion of bodies. It is magnetic, capillary, cohesive, etc. Velocity means rate of motion. Matter may be ductile, frangible or brittle, dense, granular, tangible, elastic, ponderous, penetrable, impermeable, incompressible, etc.

HISTORY is an orderly record of the chief events which concern a people. It is known as ancient, modern, sacred, profane, general, ecclesiastical, abridged, etc. Historical stories, essays, anecdotes, annals, and narratives should be authentic. Historic periods are ages, decades, epochs, centuries, etc. History describes leaders, rulers, ministers, nations, governments, states, customs, manners, seditions, rebellions, revolutions, adventures, etc.

MUSIC is the art of so combining sounds as to please the ear. It is vocal and instrumental. An instrumental performer may be a vocalist, or singer. Spell the names of the following instruments: fiddle, bugle, organ, piano, trombone, bass-viol, metronome, melodeon, accordion, violin, guitar, clarinet, etc. Write the words: gamut, treble, opera, musician, solfeggio, quartet, orchestra, chromatic, diatonic, solo, solos, composer, amateur, etc.

STUDY French, drawing, painting, botany, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Anglo Saxon, climatology, zoology, geology, anatomy, chemistry, conchology, mineralogy, physiology, sanitation or hygiene, gymnastics, chirography or penmanship, catoptrics, chiasm, mental and moral philosophy, metaphysics, and theology.

Grand Bank of Newfoundland and other fish.
 heavens—of the celestial bodies
 major planets of the solar system
 th, Mars, Asteroids, Jupiter
 Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Uranus
 signs of the zodiac are Aries, Taurus
 Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn
 e Arcturus, sidereal, galactic
 numbra, macrocosm, apsidal, perihelion
 al, uranography, etc.
 of material objects. The celestial
 ed central forces. Attraction, gravity
 magnetic, capillary, cohesive
 Matter may be ductile, frangible, elastic,
 , elastic, ponderous, penetrable
 e chief events which concern
 ern, sacred, profane, general
 l stories, essays, anecdotes
 entic. Historic periods and
 History describes leaders
 s, states, customs, manners
 res, etc.
 ounds as to please the ear.
 mental performer may be
 the following instruments
 bass-viol, metronome, melo-
 et, etc. Write the words
 io, quartet, orchestra, chamber
 ateur, etc.
 botany, Latin, Greek, German
 Saxon, climatology, zoology
 y, mineralogy, physiology
 raphy or penmanship, calligraphy
 physics, and theology.

X. RELIGION.

1. GOD AND HEAVEN.

20.	Són	Sáv'lour	in fin'i tŷ	om nis cience
	Göd	Göd'hëad	Al mig'ät'ŷ	(om nish'ens)
	Life	Trin'i tŷ	Pär'a elëte	om nlp'o tençe
	Lôrd	Cre ä'tor	Re dëem'er	in'de pënd'ençe
	Word	E tär'ni tŷ	Còm'fort er	öm'ni prëŷ'ençe
20.	lôve	Jüdge	mäj'es tŷ	pre sci ence
	bliss	jūs'tice	chär'i tŷ	(prë'shî ens)
	trufh	ü'ni ty	säne'ti tŷ	u biq ui ty
	migh't	spiën'dor	höl'i ness	(yü bik'wî tî)
	Christ	göod'ness	ät'tri bute	Em män'ü el
21.	jôŷ	pëace'ful	ä gîl'i tŷ	bright'ness
	rëst	pü'ri fied	fe liç'i tŷ	säne'ti fied
	jüst	rä'di ançe	süb'til tŷ	mäg'ni fied
	trüe	ere ät'ed	re dëemed'	brill'ian çŷ
	püre	jüs'ti fied	për'tëet ed	in tëg'ri tŷ
	gööd	glö'ri fied	eon fëss'ors	blëss'ed ness
22.	Quëen	mär'tyrŷ	çe lëst'ial	äreh än'gelŷ
	säints	döe'torŷ	che ru'bîe	sëlf'ëx ist'ençe
	thröneŷ	pröph'ets	pär'a dîse	döm'i nät'ions
	virt'ueŷ	a pös'tleŷ	sër'a phim	im mü'ta bil'i tŷ
	blëss'ed	an gël'ie	chër'u bim	prin'çi päl'i tieŷ
	vîr'ginŷ	se räph'ie	pä'tri ärehs	im pás'si bil'i ty

2. FAITH AND PRACTICE.

23.	äin	dëath'ful	re lig'ïön	äd'o rät'ion
	fäll	älek'ness	sac ri fice	më'di ä'tion
	löss	vë'ni al	(säk'rî fîz)	a tönë'ment
	höll	griëv'öüs	o rig'i nal	pä'tri äreh'al
	männ	wëak'ness	prim'i tive	in ter ces sion
	päin	ob lä'tion	mo räli tŷ	(In'ter sësh'ün)

134.	Jew	Chûrch	Căth'o lie	priest'hôod
Bi'ble	săet	Gôs'pel	Christ'ian	schiz măt'ie
pă'gan	Tûrk	E pis'tle	Script'ure	săe tăr'i an
Jew'ish	tăach	hěr'e tie	tra di'tion	hěr'e si ōreh
Gěn'tile	Grăek	in'fi del	ă pös'tate	in dül'gençe
Hě'brew	schig'm	s'the ist	răn'e găce	măt'ri mo nŷ
135.	lăw	prăach	băp'tigm	im măe'u lăte
těn'et	rĭte	ôr'der	pěn'ançe	im'mo lă'tion
pă'pal	ruple	Ni'çēne	süb'stance	in'ear nă'tion
eăn'on	writ	mĭs'sion	săe'ra ment	răg'ur rě'e'tion
dög'mă	fôrm	unę'tion	En'cha rist	eon'fir mă'tion
Rô'man	erēed	dôe'trine	păr'ga to rŷ	in făl'li bĭl'i tŷ
136.	pŷx	bôd'y	ăe'çi dents	ŭ'ni vēr'sal
să'ble	erib	păt'en	dĭ vĭn'i ty	eon trĭ'tion
Vir'gin	Băbe	vės'sel	eon çęp'tion	eon fės'sion
dĭ vine'	Hôst	să'ered	hu măn'i ty	ăb'so lŭ'tion
vĭe'tim	wine	chăl'içe	mĭ răe'ŭ lous	res'ti tŭ'tion
hŭ'man	brăad	Môth'er	sim plĭc'i tŷ	ăe'eu qŭ'tion
măn'ger	blôod	prăg'ençe	up'right nēe	eon mŭn'ion
137.	făst	chăste	fĭ dĕl'i tŷ	eon'ti nençe
făst'ing	Lănt	pĭ'e tŷ	môd'es tŷ	tēm'per ançe
făith'ful	ălmg	pă'tience	in tēr'i or	săt'is fă'e'tion
prăy'ing	dĕedg	ex ā'men	sôv'er eign	chăŭks'gĭv ing
hŭm'ble	tĭthęg	at trĭ'tion	so brĭ'e tŷ	lŏŭ'ga nĭm'i tŷ
mĭld'ness	works	hŏn'es tŷ	fôr'ti tude	ex am'i nă'tion
prŭ'dençe	p'răyer	in'dus trŷ	hŭ mil'i tŷ	sŭ'per năt'ŭ ral
138.	fĕar	o beg'	pŏv'er tŷ	spir'it u al ĭgm
gŏd'ly	wĭge	re vĕre'	chăs'ti tŷ	nĕe'rŏ măn çer
pĭ'ous	mĭld	a dôre'	grăt'i tŭde	ea lŭm'ni a tor
mĕr'it	mĕek	in vŏke'	the ōl'o gŷ	eon mând'ments
mŏr'al	hŏpe	for gĭve'	re lĭg'ious	dĭs'in gĕn'ŭ ōŭs ness
sĭm'ple	făĭth	ab stăĭn'	rĕv'er ençe	tran sub stan ti a tion
môd'est	grăce	re spēet'	Dĕe'a lŏgus	(trăn'sub stăn'shĭ ā'shu

h'ho lie
hris'tian
eript'ure
a di'tion
pös'täte
n'e gäde

priest'hood
schis mät'tie
säe tä'ri an
här'e si äreh
in dü'l'gençe
mät'ri mo ný

ap'tism
n'ance
b'stance
e'ra ment
e'ha rist
r'ga to rý

in mäe'u läte
im'mo lä'tion
in'ear nä'tion
rëg'ur rëe'tion
eon'fir mä'tion
in fäl'li bil'i tý

ci dents
vin'i ty
a cëp'tion
mün'i ty
rëe'u lous
a plie'i tý
right nee

ü'ni vër'sal
eon tri'tion
eon fës'sion
äb'so lü'tion
res'ti tü'tion
äe'eu gä'tion
eon mün'ion

ëli'i tý
des tý
ë'ri or
er eign
ori'e tý
ti tude
mil'i tý

eön'ti nençe
tëm'per ançe
sät'tis fäe'tion
fhäpks'giv ing
lön'ga nim'i tý
ex am'i nä'tion
sü'per nä'tü rak

spir'it u al ism
nëe'ro män çer
ea lüm'ni a tor
eom mänd'ments
dis'in gën'ü öds ness
tran sub stan ti a tion
(trän'sub stän'shi ä'shu

39.
sing
präy
çëpt
än'sei
cious
wra'th

lüst
pride
s'öfh
fhëft
fraud
doubt

40.
vile
bäse
spëll
trick
fälse
witch

ly'ing
äp'ger
mür'der
stëal'ing
seöff'ing

fë'tich
mäg'ie
wiz'ard
müek'er
eön'jure
fore tell'

rögue'ship
sör'cer er
mäg'ie al
më'di um
eön'jur er
eäl'um ný

de späir'
im püre'
un elëan'
eom mänd'
völ'un ta rý

doubt'ing
i dö'l'a trý
a pös'ta sý
glüt'ton'ý
wra'gling
im pü'ri tý

säe'ri lege
fet i chism
(fët'i shizm)
bläs'phe mý
hý pöe'ri sý
di'a bö'l'ie al

pro fës'sion
sue çës'sion
o bë'di ençe
pon tif'i eal
fhe o lö'gi an

in'fi dël'i tý
drü'gk'en ness
pre gümption
äp'os töl'ie al
fhë'o lög'ie al
ä'van gël'ie al

prö'fa nä'tion
dës'e erä'tion
in'ean tä'tion
säe'ri lë'gious
nëe'ro man çy
spir'it ü al ist

3. HIERARCHY, VESTMENTS, RITES, ETC.

42.
Pöpe
elërk
hëad
chiëf
priest

43.
älb
säe
pall
eöpe
stöle

44.
veil
rööd
dëan
mö'gk
serëen

Cröss
bårse
lights
mät'er
äm'ice

gird'le
çëns'er
eäs'sock
sür'plice
pri'mate

päs'tor
säe'u lar
rëg'u lar
ab lü'tion
in tën'tion

Jëg'ü it
ae'o lýte
fhü'ri fer
ëx'or çist
dël'e çate

as çët'ie
ë're mite
çël'e brant
äp'h'o rite
mö'n'as ter ý

nun ci o
(nün'shi o)
öf'fer tö ry
çë're mo ný
ë'l'e vä'tion

eär'di nal
Cär'mel ite
süf'fra gän
elër'gy man
ärch bish'op

Päs'sion ist
Sul pi ti an
(sul pish'i an)
Fran çis'ean
Do min'i ean

mön'stränge
äd'o rä'tion
bën'e dle'tion
eön vënt'ü al
Re dëmp'tor ist

145.	bēll	ōt'fer	me mēn'to	eōn'se erā'tion
vie'ar	nāve	sēr'mon	ea thē'dral	tāb'er na ele
eān'on	fōnt	pul'pit	ba gill'i eā	gēn'ū flēe'tion
lēe'tor	eārd	vēs'try	erū'ci fix	pil'grim āge
dēa'eon	choir	rēad'er	erū'ci fer	pōn tif'i eato
elēr'le	(kwir)	lē'vite	mān'i ple	vi āt'i eum
elēr'gy	ale	chānt'er	chūg'u ble	ci bō'ri um
eū'rate	er'yp	prēach'er	eōr'po ral	sāget'u a ry
prēb'end	shrine	re spōnse'	thū'ri ble	pū'ri fi eā'tor
chāp'lain	erū'ets	ān'ti phon	sāe'rist y	ēe ele'gi ās'ti eal

146.	Māss	sē'eret	bēl'fry	hūm'i l'y
ām'bry	Sēxt	Māt'ing	pār'ish	no vē'nā
pl'tar	Nōne	Vēs'perg	lāy'man	rō'ga r'y
rēl'ie	Prime	eōl'leet	chāp'ter	rīt'u al
mīs'sal	Tērcē	prēf'ace	cro sier	ll'tur g'y
ōf'fice	Lāudg	in'trō it	(krō'zher)	trid'ū ūm
ry'brie	bēadg	Cōm'pline	trān'sept	brē'vi a r'y

147.	ōil	ēm'ber	dī vine'	Eph'e sus
hō'ly	wāx	syn'od	de erēe'	Lāt'e ran
wā'ter	sālt	mys'tie	or dāin'	Vāt'i ean
lā'vēr	bālm	ān'them	en jōin'	Cāl'va r'y
āsh'es	Niçe	in'cense	wor'ship	Nāz'a reth
ōl'ive	Trēnt	eoun'cil	sōl'emn	Bēth'le hem
ton sure	stoup	priest'l'y	sāne'tion	Na tiv'i t'y
(tōn shup)	chrīsm	eōn'elave	plē'na r'y	E piph'a n'y

148.	nūn	East'er	lā'i t'y	dī ōc'e san
hāb'it	vow	hēr'mit	Lo rēt'o	sāc'er dō'tal
āb'bey	çēll	sis'ter	seāp'u lar	eat'e ehū'men
āb'bess	eowl	fā'ther	ber rēt'tā	ēe'u mēn'i eal
nōw'ice	stāll	mōth'er	Pēn'te eōst	Cōr'pus Chrīst's
ban deau	psālm	eōn'vent	As cēn'sion	Cr'eum cīg'ion
(bān'do)	Rōme	pil'grim	As sūmp'tion	eān'on zā'tion
Chrīst'mas	Lourdēs	blēss'ing	rēl'i qua r'y	ex'eom mū ni eā'tion

Dictation Review.

ēn'to ēn'se erā'tion
 ō'dral tāb'er na ele
 'i ēā gēn'a flēe'tion
 flx pil'grim agē
 fer pōn tīf'i eate
 ple vī āt'i eum
 ble cī bō'ri um
 ral sānet'u a ry
 ble pū'ri fī eā'tor
 t ŷ ēe ele'gi ās'ti eal

hōm'i lŷ
 no vē'nā
 rō'ga rŷ
 rīt'u al
 līt'ur gŷ
 trid'n ūm
 brē'vi a rŷ

Eph'e sus
 Lāt'e ran
 Vāt'i ean
 Cāl'va rŷ
 Nāz'a reth
 Bēth'le hem
 Na tīv'i tŷ
 E pīph'a nŷ

dī ōc'e san
 sāc'er dō'tal
 eat'e ehū'men
 ēe'u mēn'i eal
 Cōr'pus Chrīst
 Cīr'eum cīg'ion
 eān'on zā'tion
 ex'eom mū ni eā'tion

RELIGION treats of the relations between the soul and God, who is the Creator, Maker, Lord, of all created beings. In nature He is unity, but He is three in person, and hence, is called the Holy Trinity. God the Father sent to earth His eternal Word, His Son, who was born in Bethlehem of the Virgin Mary, and died on Calvary to redeem man from sin. The third person of the Godhead is called the Holy Ghost, or Spirit. Some of the divine attributes are self-existence, omniscience, omnipotence, omnipresence, presence, ubiquity, immutability, etc. In heaven are the angels, archangels, principalities, powers, virtues, dominations, thrones, cherubim and seraphim; also, the saints and their Queen, virgins, doctors, martyrs, prophets, apostles, etc. Perfected, justified, glorified, they possess subtilty, agility, brilliancy, impassibility, and enjoy peace, pleasure and felicity.

2. The faith of the Catholic Church is that which Jesus Christ came to teach. It replaced the Hebrew or Jewish law, which also was given by God. A heresiarch leads men into heresy or schism. Avoid athelists, infidels, apostates, schismatics and heretics. Believe in the Incarnation, the Immaculate Conception, and Papal Infallibility. Revere Scripture, apostolic tradition, evangelical counsel; believe creed, dogma, tenet; obey canon, rule, precept, Decalogue. In the sacrifice of the Mass is offered the body and blood, soul and divinity of our Saviour. The sacraments are baptism, penance, Eucharist, confirmation, unction, order, and matrimony. Good works, done in the state of grace merit before God. Be meek, chaste, simple, humble, devout. Pride, sloth, anger, fraud, drunkenness, apostasy, impurity are sinful. Avoid mediums, sorcerers, spiritualists, luminators. Honor voluntary poverty, chastity, and obedience. Go to confession with contrition, after a good examen. Make restitution and satisfaction. Approach communion with reverence, gratitude, thanksgiving. Gain indulgences for the souls in purgatory. Have industry, sobriety, honesty, simplicity.

3. The Pope, cardinals, bishops, and priests form the hierarchy. Religious orders are Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Redemptor-

ists, etc. The clergy are secular and regular. They may be pastors, vicars, prelates, prebends, curates, deans, etc. A church has a nave, crypt, choir, sanctuary, rood, tabernacle, etc. An altar must have lights, cruets, cards, a missal, relics, corporal, pall, burse, purification chalice, paten, ciborium, monstrance, crucifix. Sacerdotal vestments are a cassock, berretta, surplice, amice, girdle, maniple, stole, chasuble, miter, etc. In the sacristy are an ambry, thurible, incense, censers, etc. In a monastery are a prior, abbot or abbess, monks, nuns, convent, etc. Make triduum of the Holy Trinity. Keep holy the feasts of the Nativity, Circumcision, Epiphany, Resurrection, Ascension, Pentecost, Corpus Christi, St. Peter and St. Paul, Assumption, All Saints, and Immaculate Conception. Hear a homily, say beads, chant office, read a breviary, keep a reliquary. Make a pilgrimage to Rome, Loreto, Lourdes, St. Anne, Knock, and other shrines. Diocesan conclaves are synods. The first Ecumenical Council was held at Nice, the last at the Vatican: their decrees bind all the faithful. Dread excommunication.

XI. FARMING.

1. SURFACE AND SOIL.

149.	âir	vâle	sprîng	lêdge	fârm'ing
a cres	rût	eâve	bridgê	dîrch	wôr'n'-out
(â'kerz)	rûn	eûve	strêam	ridgê	sprîng'ÿ
dâi'rÿ	sôd	rôck	grânge	erêek	âr'a blo
mân'or	skÿ	bânk	slough	glâde	till'a ble
stâ'ble	wây	sând	grôund	wôodg	al lû'vi al
150.	lôt	fine	fiêld	hêafh	pro lif'ie
fôr'est	plôt	foôt	stône	hêdge	pro due'tive
till'er	spôt	fêet	mânse	eûpse	plan tâ'tion
till'age	hîll	pôol	mârsh	yârdg	hus'band rÿ
tên'ant	dêll	dike	ehâsm	swâle	hus'band m
fârm'er	dâle	bush	swamp	êarth	âg'ri cult'û
plânt'er	sôil	wôod	eûarse	dêpth	hôr'ti eult'û

regular. They may be past
ns, etc. A church has a na
ele, etc. An altar must la
orporal, pall, burse, purific
crucifix. Sacerdotal vestm
girdle, maniple, stole, chasu
abry, thurible, incense, cen
or abbess, monks, nuns, cov
rs, etc. Make triduums

Nativity, Circumcision, Epi
Corpus Christi, St. Peter
maculate Conception. He
a breviary, keep a reliqua
 Lourdes, St. Anne, Knock
ynods. The first Ecumeni
e Vatican: their decrees b
n.

ING.

ND SOIL.

lēdge fārm'ing
ditch wōrn'-out
ridge spring'ŷ
erček ār'a ble
glāde till'a ble
woodg al lū'vi al

hēath pro lif'ie
hēdge pro due'tive
ēopse plan tā'tion
yārdg hug'band rŷ
swāle hug'band me
ēarch āg'ri cult'ūr
dēpŷ hōr'ti eult'ūr

lāne	pāŷh	elŷy	gūr'den	lōw'land
būlk	rōad	mārl	fōrt'ile	ōr'chard
dēep	pōnd	drive	stēr'ile	mēad'ōw
size	bārn	mīle	fāl'lōw	wōōd'land
rōdg	wāll	mōōr	bār'ren	bārn'-yard
eliff	fārm	mōēd	ūp'land	fārm'-house
lōam	plāin	seānt	pāst'ŷre	eul'ti va tor
fēnce	drāin	es tāte'	sēed'plāt	ēl'e vā tor

2. WORK AND PRODUCTS.

fīg	plān	split	fēn'cing	pūmp'kin
rŷe	hūsk	shēll	elēar'ing	ēgg'plant
rŷe	fēed	skim	chōp'ping	spin ach
hāy	pull	stāck	wēed'ing	(spin'ej)
eōb	puŷh	stōck	mārk'ing	hēad'-chēese
būd	rēap	chāin	houg'ing	al fāl'fā
fīr	bīnd	chūrn	stā'bling	būck'wheat
ōak	hāul	plānt	drāg'ging	brēad'stūffa
dīg	work	chāff	ōl'ives	po tā'to
hōe	plāy	chēss	mēl'onŷ	to mā'to
sōw	plōd	smūt	āp'ples	to bā'e'o
lōw	rōve	strāw	lēm'onŷ	nūrs'er ŷ
mōw	eall	shēaf	lū'cern	eān'ta leup
ēlm	yōke	shōck	mil'let	mūsk'-mel'on
āsh	chōp	erops	čit'ronŷ	wā'ter-mel'on
yew	drāw	thrēsh	pīg'eonŷ	chānt'i elēer

pīg	eāll	spāde	ōr'ange	bil'bēr rŷ
hōg	fīax	fīall	rūn'ner	dew'bēr rŷ
sow	būrr	glēan	sīck'le	mūl'bēr rŷ
hām	pēag	dēlve	erā'dle	rāgp'bēr rŷ
lārd	peār	shāde	eār'rot	erān'bēr rŷ
pōrk	sēed	shrūb	gūr'lie	gōōg'bēr rŷ
ōx	rēed	swāŷh	tūr'nip	blāck'bēr rŷ
eow	milk	sprout	fēn'nel	strāw'bēr rŷ
bull	wēed	sprūce	rūp'bār	lūck'le bēr rŷ

155.	awe	pine	peach	thorn	pars'nip
bā'eon	(yq)	vine	bēanq	withe	pārs'leŷ
eā'pon	rām	rind	māize	sēdqe	qēl'er ŷ
pōrk'er	lāmb	rick	wōl	lērbq	let tuce
hās'let	vēal	mint	shēp	hērds	(lē'tis)
sqū'sage	bēef	limb	shōte	limeq	bēr'rieq
rōōst'er	hīde	twiġ	stēer	squill	eūr'rants
pōult'rŷ	bēeq	bārk	swīne	squash	tīm'o thŷ

156.	hēnq	rūsh	lārch	dūcks	chick'ens
lā'dle	eōck	eōre	bīrch	drūke	bōne'dust
būt'ter	nēst	pēel	bēech	eālvēq	phōs'phat
rāsh'er	ēggq	pūlp	stq/k	chicks	spike'nar
dāsh'er	dōve	plūm	tāreq	thyme	plow'shā
rēn'net	down	pām	fūrze	(tīm)	mōld'bōn
tāl'lōw	eūrd	bālm	vētch	myrrh	grān'a rŷ
bull'ock	whēy	stēm	phlōx	(mēr)	fēr'ti liz'
hār'vest	swill	gērm	gōurd	brānch	as pār'a g

157.	āx	flāġ	bough	flēqe	mīlk'-pan
gāth'er	sqw	fērn	grāpe	shēar	mīlk'pāil
piek'ing	fōrk	sāqe	chēese	shēal	mūik'-rack
diġ'ging	plow	wild	erēam	trēach	chēese'-v
mār'ket	drāġ	wōld	whēat	shēaveq	būt'ter y
tūr'keys	rāke	sīnk	erēss	chēr'rŷ	ē'pri eot
rād'ish	eōrn	mōss	sprāy	wēth'er	eū eum b
mūs'tard	eāne	mūck	elūmp	skīm'mer	būt'ter nū

158.	sāp	pānq	spēnqe	ōx'en	wal'nuts
gua no	yām	pā'il	grāss	mān'ger	bēech'nut
(gwā'nō)	lēek	pēat	grōve	pe eān'	chēst'nut
row en	lēaf	lime	trūnk	thrēsh'er	ba nā'nāq
(rou'en)	bēet	fruit	grāft	hāy'mow	hā'zel nut
ma nūre'	ōats	trēeq	quīnqe	hāy'lōft	nēe'tar in
gŷp'sum	hōps	rōōts	gēese	hāy'rick	pōme grā
plās'ter	riqe	gāme	squab	hāy'stack	su gar ca
eōm'pōst	hēmp	grāin	(skwōb)	hāy'knife	(shūġ'ar-k

XII. TRADE AND OCCUPATIONS.

1. EXCHANGE AND TRADE.

thörn	pärs'nip	pär	prö'ceeds	in'land	eür'en cý
withe	pärs'leý	buý	péd'dler	eréd'it	eüs'tom er
sédge	çél'er ý	säll	pär'chase	för'ger	treas ur y
hërbq	let tuco	déal	dis'count	gäm'ble	(trëzh'ur ý)
hërds	(lët'tis)	löss	hück'ster	för'eign	treas ur er
limeq	bër'rieg	nöte	busi ness	sölv'ent	(trëzh'ur er)
squill	eür'rants	eöln	(biz'nes)	gäm'bler	pär'chas er
squash	tím'o thý	fäll	món'ger	ex tórt'	spëe'u läte
dücks	chick'eng	gäin	sült'ler	spënd'er	prëg'i dent
dräke	böne'dust	çént	ör'ders	u su ry	com mis sion
eä'veq	phös'phat	eäsh	eall'ing	(ü'zhü rý)	(kóm mish'un)
chicks	spike'nar	bäpk	déal'ing	u su rer	in vëst'ment
thyme	plow'shüt	fïrm	träff'le	(ü'zhü rer)	sus pën'sion
(tím.)	möld'bön	märt	pär sült'	för'ger ý	ex tor tion
myrrh	grän'a rý	work	eom müte'	dëfi çit	(eks tór'shün)
(mër)	fër'ti liz'	fäir	ëarn'ings	bank'rupt	sig'na türe
bränch	as pär'a	dime	treas ure	nö'ta rý	böök'-keep'er
fleece	milk'-pan	böóth	(trëzh'ur)	eäp'i tal	fin'an çiër'
shëar	milk'pail	billq	päy'ment	in sur er	que'tion ëer'
shëal	milk'-rack	elörk	fär'thing	(in shq'r)	de liv'er ý
trëach	chëege'-v	störe	eön'traet	eréd'it or	se eü'ri tý
shëaveq	büt'ter y	stöck	mër'chant	prë'mi um	em pö'ri üm
chër'rý	ë'pri eot'	sight	säles'man	in sure	eäp'i tal ist
wëth'er	eü eum b	dräft	shöp'man	(in shq')	mill'ion äire
skim'mer	büt'ter nu	träde	trädes'man	de pög'it	li a bil'i tieq
ör'en	wäl'nuts	chëck	wäm'pum	vo ca tion	eoun'ter felt
män'ger	bëech'nuts	pound	mör'tgäge	(vokä'shun)	in sölv'en cý
pe eän'	chëst'nuts	rë'al	whärf'äge	in dörs'er	bäpk'rupt cý
thrësh'er	ba nä'näq	ëa'glo	eöm'merçe	do mës'tie	shäre'höld er
häy'mow	hüz'el nut	ä'gent	stäte'ment	em bëz'zle	en dörs'e'ment
häy'löft	nëe'tar in	tëll'er	wäre'house	in sölv'ent	eör'po rä'tion
häy'rick	pöme grä				
häy'stack	su gar can				
häy'knife	(shüg'ar-k)				

163.	fłör'in	tāl'ent	ln'eóme	as sign'	bär'gale
ũq'ance	sẽll'er	guin'ea	rãn'sóm	ef fěets	shil'ling
vënd'er	pröff'it	shěk'el	chãf'fer	ar rěary'	stěr'ling
wã'gęę	seu'do	hãg'gle	guld'er	fi nãnce'	pre ěmp
bull'lon	dũe'at	mũr'ker	stör'age	ex pẽnse'	a moun
(bul'yũn)	dõl'lar	hãwk'er	sil'pend	trans ãet'	ex chũn

2. PROVISIONS.

164.	třa	wine	sl'et	ẽx'tract	lõb'sterę
bãk'er	sãlt	měat	sõ'dã	apl'ceę	al monds
mill'er	mãęę	tãrts	jõl'ly	crãk'ery	(ã'mũndz
grõ'ęer	lõaf	eãkes	brõ'mã	hěr'ring	gẽl'a tĩne
brew or	lãrd	grĩst	çlt'ron	eõd'flsh	hõm'i nỹ
(brę'er)	fěed	grĩnd	sau'ceę	rãl'ging	tãp'i õ'eã
sãl'p'õn	flsh	gõõdę	kětch'up	mãtch'es	l'ęĩę glãss
bũtch'er	frũt	grãĩęę	õl'iveę	pěarl'ãsh	h'rõw rõ
165.	gĩll	trũst	bũck'et	re çęĩpt'	eõrn'stãr
eõf'fěe	tõll	prĩęę	bũsh'el	ae eount'	mĩnce'-m
eõ'eõa	eõst	quãrt	bãr'rel	meas ure	ln'di gõ
gĩn'ęer	eãsk	yěast	bũn'dle	(mẽzh'yqr)	õl'ive-õĩl
pěp'per	shõt	whĩak	bãs'ket	hõgę'hěad	kěr'o sęne
hõp'per	shěd	brõdm	brũsh'ęę	pow'der	eãm'phę
nũt'męę	sõap	chěat	buỹ'ing	bũl'lets	mo lãs'ęę
cas'sia	hõps	chěap	gĩl'spĩęę	dõõr'mat	lĩn'seed-ç
(kãsh'ã)	mãlt	chãręęę	blãck'ĩęę	whĩt'ĩęę	mãr'ma
166.	bũr	erũse	tã'per	eõr'di al	dẽm'i jõh
sĩr'up	bõlt	grĩnd	çĩ gãr'	węĩgh'ĩęę	mãck'er
hõn'ey	brãn	shõrts	gãl'lon	bãth'brick	çĩn'na m
pãs'trỹ	běer	snũff	pãr'çel	dried'běef	sãl'e rã't
eãn'dỹ	bãke	stãrch	fĩr'kin	dried'frũt	grõ'ęer lę
eõn'feet	nũts	seãles	tãl'lõw	chow'chow	an chõ'vĩ
eõm'fit	sĩft	tĩęęę	eãn'dle	pre gęrveę	plę'eã lĩl
mũs'tard	mĩll	tõngus	sẽll'ĩęę	chãnd'ler	sět'tle m
bis cuit	sãck	ełõveę	hãm'per	lãrd'-õĩl	pro vis i
(bĩs'Lit)	bãęę	węĩęht	pãck'ãęę	spęrm'õĩl	(pro vĩzh

3. ARTS AND TRADES.

some as sign' bār'gale
som ef fōets shill'ling
f'fer ar rēary' stēr'ling
d'er fl nānce' pre ēmp
age ex pēnse' a moun
pend trans āct' ex chān

SIONS.

ēr'tract lōb'sterg
spl'ces al monds
crāck'ers (ā'mūndz
hēr'ring gēl'a tīne
ēōd'fish hōm'i nē'er
rāl'ging tāp'i ō'ēble
mātch'es l'ging glāss
pēarl'ash ār'rōw rō'mer

re cēipt' eōrn'stān
ae count' mīnce'-m
meas ure lū'di gō
(mēah'yqr) ōl'ive-ōll
hōgg'hēad kēr'o sēne
pow'der eām'phē
bul'lets mo lās'se
dōōr'mat līn'seed
whīt'ing mār'ma

eōr'di al dēm'i jōh
weīgh'ing mēck'ere
bāsh'brick cīn'na
dried'bēef sāl'e rā't
dried'fruit grō'cer
chow'chow an chō'v
pre sērves' pie'ea
chānd'ler sēt'tle
lārd'-ōll pro vis
spērm'ōll (pro vīzh

tōōl wēld lēv'el ūp'per
āds lōōm bēv'el lū'step
āwl drill bū'rīn fōōt'ed
āgw lāthe plī'ers lā'cing
blts plāne āu'ger lēath'er
fīle prēss chīg'el gāl'ters
vīse fōrge shōv'el eōb'bler
tīre wēdge trow'el strēch'er

tāck mōld fēl'y rāk'er
brād gōuge ān'vil tow'er
nāl pūnch bō'rax tūr'ret
chālk smīth'y bīl'let
chāin dīe'tub āsh'lar
knōb eātch lāt'tice
rūle eālamp tēm'plet
hōōk elōsh gēar'ing
pīck erāsh dōve'tāil bēar'ing

eūt flūx bār'ber bīt'stōck
wīg tōngg rā'zor twēe'zers
hāir spōke tāl'lor brād'awl
hōne gāuge mēr'cer erōw'bar
eōif shīllā drā'per found'r'y
eūrl shāft nēe'dle gūd'geōn
būst swāge līn'ing shāft'ing
bōnd seāley pōck'et eōūp'ling

trāp whēel vēl'vet
fōll nīche rīb'bon
frēt nāve flān'nel
trīm grōlīn pāt'tern
wēlt spīre shīm'ble
bōōt vāult bīnd'ing
shōe frīcēe dōe'skin
sōle sērōll drīll'ing
hēel sērībe wād'ding

work'shop
whēt'stōne
grīnd'stōne
plūmb'-līne
plūmb'-rūle
blāck'smīth
work'-bench
whēel'wright

gōld'smīth
en grāv'er
drōp'-prēss
dīe'-sīnk'er
dīe'-sīnk'ing
sōl'der ing
en grāv'ing
pōl'ish ing
rōt'ten-stōne

pāint'ing
seūlp'tor
dīs'tānce
lānd'sēape
fōre'ground
phō'to grāph
per spēe'tīve
mīn'i ā tūre

de sign' dr'y'-gōōds
vār'nīsh sēam'stress
vo lūte' ēm'er y
ār eāde' me rī'no
fes tōōn' gōat'skin
ear'tōōn' hāb'it'-elōsh
re pāired' eāl'ci mīne
chāp'trel em broid'er
shām pōō' em broid'er y

171.	tüb	päl'ing	lüm'ber	eöst'ly	vice'-ben
o gëe'	vät	eöp'ing	shin'gle	spä'ciöüs	täp'-wre
ho täl'	dye	floor'ing	wäin'seot	prince'ly	mill'-wri
täv'ern	blüe	dwëll'ing	büt'tress	fire'-proof	eöld'-chi
vil'lä	büff	seänt'ling	skÿ'light	wëll'-built	ma chün'
mëd'al	hües	build'ing	trän'söm	table-d'hot	bür'nish
eäs'tle	tints	hëat'ing	müll'ion	(tä'bl döt)	eoun'ter
päl'ace	light	wëld'ing	küng'pöst	eon vën'ient	screw'et

172.	chimb	dry'ing	wëav'er	öil'-stöne	jew'el er
chäs'er	hööp	dye'ing	säd'dler	läp'-stöne	mil'li ne
gräv'er	elëat	tint'ing	seulpt'üre	këy'stöne	pläs'ter
wash'er	white	röll'er	seulpt'tress	söap'-stöne	eär'pen
brew'er	päint	ör'ange	dye'-stuff	stäir'-rod	sil'ver st
(brö'er)	shade	yël'löw	dye'-wood	tööl'chest	shqe'mäl
hätt'er	stän	bär'el	täp-pläte	täck'-eläw	brick'lä
tän'ner	grëen	hëad'ing	drill'-böw	eäl'i pers	stöne'-e
eöop'er	prism	im'pöst	drill'-press	jäck'pläne	eörd'-wä

173.	rouge	shëars	fläsk	Dör'ie	E gÿp'tian
rëam'er	(rözh)	sewed	chüch	Rö'man	Com pög'ite
männ'drel	bëard	(söd)	dÿ'er	Göth'ie	Co rin'thi
plän'ing	ströp	hëeled	bör'ing	Tüs'ean	Mo resque
slöt'ting	sträp	pëgged	län'tern	Nör'man	(mo rësk')
chäs'ing	brüsh	squäre	re liëf'	I ön'ie	Männ'sard-r
bräçe'let	erimp	slëdge	re liëve'	I tal ic	thër möm'e
ëar'-ring	gööse	bröoch	pör'trait	(I täll'ik)	pho tög'ra
nëck'läçe	thrëad	wrëench	stü'di o	ëd'i fice	är'ehi tëet

174.	In'di gö	a lëm'bie	süb'ürbg	äm'bro tÿpe
ö'cher	vï'o let	erü'ci ble	pür'liedg	pänn'o rä'mä
gä'ble	lä'bor er	fin'ish er	prëm'i seq	är tiff'i çer
eöl'umn	är'ti san	pëd'i ment	söp'a rate	en täb'la tür
eöt'tage	eäm'e rä	mï'ter-box	lo eä'tion	pho tög'ra p
händ'saw	çël'lu loid	eü'po lä	po gï'tion	da gëuërre'o
ma chïne'	pín'na ele	pär'a pet	en ví'rong	sil'hqu étte
seäf'fold	pëd'es tal	mín'a ret	vï çín'i tÿ	nu miç'ma t
männ'sion	pí läs'ter	ro tün'dä	me ehan'ie	männ'ü fäe'te
strüet'üre	pa vil'ion	eör'ri dör	ad jäs'çent	männ'ü fäet'

II. PUBLICATIONS—STATIONERY.

1. MANUFACTORY.

eöst'ly	vice'-ben						
spä'ciöus	täp'-wre						
prince'y	mill'-wre						
fire'-proof	eöld'-chi						
wäll'-built	ma chin'	5.	ink	print	eöv'ers	blänk'et	männ'u script
table-d'hoté	bür'nish		béd	péarl	léath'er	jöb'-work	ap prén'tice
(tä'bl döt)	eoun'ter	ter	léaf	blänk	mär'gin	händ'bill	eom pög'i tor
eon vän'ient	screw'e	or	týpe	späce	préf'ace	före'man	jöür'ney man
öll'-stöne	jew'el	er	eälf	chäse	print'ed	préss'man	pröof'-read er
läp'-stöne	mill'li ne	ing	röan	märks	quär'to	rög'is ter	týpe'-found'er
këy'stöne	pläs'ter	er	päge	pöints	fö'li ö	çýl'in der	týpe'-mèt'al
süap'-stöne	eär'pen	ing	pröof	quöins	oe tñ'vo	im pög'in	dü'o dëç'i mo
stäir'-rod	sill'ver	5.	bär	rounce	quë'rý	boür'géöis'	tý pög'ra phý
tööl'chest	shqe'mä	ing	fönt	böardz	in dënt'	dí'a món	löw'er-eäse
täck'-elaw	brick'lä	ing	räck	pi'cä	mín'ion	eäp'i talz	üp'per-eäse
eäl'i pers	stöne'-e	ing	förm	äg'ate	bre vier'	çir'eu lar	lith'o gräph
jack'pläne	eörd'-wä	ing	blöck	röll'er	beär'ers	mo rë'e'eo	eom pög'ing
Dör'ie	E gýp'tian	ing	elöth	frisk'et	tým'pan	tít'le-päge	jüs'ti fy'ing
Rö'man	Com pög'ite	ing	shëet	gäl'ley	fig'üres	püb'lish er	stë're o týpe
Göth'ie	Co rin'thi	ing	shëep	spä'ces	quad'rats	non'pa rëäl'	e lëe'tro týpe
Tüs'ean	Mo resque						
Nör'man	(mo rësk')						
I ön'ie	Män'sard	7.	böök	ëd'it or	räil'röad	re pört'er	dí reet'o rý
I tal ic	thër möm'e	er	news	jöür'nal	wëath'er	nöte'-böök	mäg'a zine'
(I täl'ik)	pho tög'ra	er	(nüz)	wëek'lý	mär'kets	tél'e gram	se eü'ri ties
ëd'i fice	är'ehi tset	de	täles	Sün'day	mönth'lý	tél'e graph	mär'riag es
süb'ürbz	äm'bro týpe	ce	säles	out'side	mörn'ing	re pört'ing	o bit'u a rý
pür'liëü	pän'o rä'mä	ör'	vants	eär'pets	e'ven ing	fi nän'cial	lëg'is lä'tive
prëm'i seq	är tíf'i çer	cial	lö'eal	eön'çert	dis äs'ter	do mës'tie	eom mër'cial
sëp'a rate	en täb'la tür	8.	bírthz	ar rived'	thë'a ter	bus i ness	ëd'i tör'i al
lo eä'tion	pho tög'ra p	el	dëaths	que'tion	mu së'um	(bíz'nes)	sub scrib'er
po gi'tion	da güerre'o	nts'	i'tem	eöl'umn	dis pä'tch'	grö'çer ies	äd'ver tiz'er
en ví'rong	sil'hqu ëtte	er	eüsared	news'böý	ex chänge'	dry'-göödz	eon trib'u tor
vi çin'i tý	nu mig'ma t	üme	däil'lý	är'ti ele	për'son al	in sur'ance	a müse'ments
me eän'ie	männ'ü fäe'te	çe'	eä'ble	eär'ri er	äe'çi dent	news'pa per	mem'o rän'dä
ad jä'cent	männ'ü fäe'te	ing	för'eign	ma rine'	in sër'tion	jöür'nal ist	eör'respönd'ent

2. BOOKS AND PAPERS.

3. STATIONERY.

179.	ěap	stānd	ink'stand	ěn'vel ɔpes	bōók'-sēll'er
wā'fērs	ěup	stāmp	pā ch'i'gi	lēt'ter-file	ěāt'a lōgue
blōt'ter	nōte	slātes	pěn'-rāck	stā'tion er	stā'tion er y
eye'lets	pēs	spōnge	ěārd'eāse	fūr'ni tūre	pōck'et-bōōk
fōld'ers	sānd	lēt'ter	děsk'-pad	ěom'pass ę	sēal'ing-war
bind'ers	rēam	pā'per	pěn'knives	pām'phlet	writ'ing-desk
brūsh'ę	shēet	pěn'čil	e rās'er	pārch'ment	writ'ing-flū
erā'y'ons	quire	tō'ken	dī'a riez	blānk'-bōōk	bāck gām'm
chēck'ers	quillę	tāb'let	āl'ma nae	pěn'-hōld er	blōt'ting-pa
count'ers	ěārdę	rul'ers	dōm'i nōę	port fol ios	porte-monna
ink'wēllę	chēss	rūb'ber	mū'čil age	(pōrt fōl'yōz)	(pōrt'mūn n

XIV. TRAVEL AND TRAFFIC

1. BY LAND.

180.	flē	āx'le	in jēt'or	elār'enę	in'di-ěā'to
sūlk'y	wāy	ōil'er	tor pē'do	snōw'-shę	stā'tion a
se dān'	ěārs	de pōt'	eon dēns'er	ba rquęhe'	ěōal'-pāss
ęqu pę'	ěārt	ā'gent	pro pēl'ler	britz ska	līnk'mō'ti
būg'ęy	pāss	ōf'fię	to bōg'gan	(brīs'kā)	lō'eo mō'ti
wāg'on	rōad	tick'et	de ten tion	fēed'-pūmp	vālve'-stē
ěūt'ter	mūle	sig'nal	(de tēn'shun)	fōōt'-valve	slīde'-valve
lān'dau	trāin	ěn'gine	col lis ion	slīde'-wheēl	stēam'-pō
ea lāsh'	trāck	pāl'āę	(kol līzh'un)	grāte'-bārs	stēam'-pīp
181.	frōg	stā'tion	āe'ci dent	hānd'-hōle	stēam'chē
rīv'ets	bēam	stōk'er	ēol lāpse'	rōck'a wāy	smōke'-pīp
bōil'er	pūmp	trēs'le	fl'y'-wheēl	ěāb'ri o lēt'	erown'shē
brā'ęę	dīčh	tēnd'er	whīs'tle	pās'sen ger	swīng'-bē
blōw'er	rāilę	tūn'nel	(whīs'sl)	tīme'-tā'ble	stēam'-drū
pīs'ton	flūę	sūr'vey	bēll'-ēōrd	ěār'pet-bāg	stēam'-gā
āsh'-pit	stāys	sātch'ei	brāke'man	de pārt'ūre	wā'ter-gā
āsh'-pan	tūbę	slēep'er	sehēd'ūle	ve lōę'i pēde	es-ěāpe'-p
ěūt'ōff	trūck	bāl'last	wāy'bill	eon nēe'tion	sāfe'ty-val

NERY.

en'vel öpes
lät'ter-file
stā'tion er
fär'ni türe
eöm'pass es
pām'phlet
pärch'ment
blānk'-böök
pēn'-höld er
port fol ios
(pört föl'yōz)
book'-sell'er
eāt'a lögue
stā'tion er y
pöck'et-boök
seäl'ing-war
writ'ing-des
writ'ing-flü
bäck gäm'm
blöt'ting-pa
porte-monna
(pört'mün na

2. förð check freight män'i fest dës'ti nā'tion
ing brött spring bāt'ter y eöm'pa ný ex plo sion
key stäge wheel chār'i ot tēr'mi nus (eks plō'zhün)
out grāde sleigh bāg'gäge cýl'in der blōw'öf-pipe
box gāuge slēdge eröss'tie ön'gi nēr' löw'-präss üre
well hōrse chāige jüne'tion eon duet'or high'-präss üre
v'al shāft eöurse side'ling fire'-en'gine driv'ing-äx'le
bāt'ch' erānk bridge fire'man stärt'ing-bär driv'ing-wheel
p'ing trūnk switch äir'pump driv'ing-böx thröt'tle-välve
k'ing stēam brānch pūmp'ing eon dēns'ing re vörse'-lē'ver

2. BY WATER.

ND TRAFFIC

ND.

elär'ençe
snōw'-shöge
ba rquche'
britz ska
(bris'ká)
fēed'-pūmp
foöt'-valve
side'-wheel
gräte'-bärz
händ'-höle
röck'a wāy
eäb'ri o lēt'
päs'sen ger
time'-tä'ble
eär'pet-bāg
de pärt'üre
ve löç'i pēde
eon nē'etion
in'di eä'to
stā'tion a
eöäl'-päss
līnk'mö'ti
lo'eo mö'ti
välve'-ster
side'-valve
stēam'-pör
stēam'-pip
stēam'chē
smöke'-pip
erown'shē
swing'-bē
stēam'-drü
stēam'-gä
wä'ter-gä
es eäpe'-p
säfe'ty-val

3. äft mäst stēam'er squad'ron stēam'-ship
sel lög bitts whēr'rý sehöön'er mäg'a zine'
ter jib yawl rōw'löck trāns'pört före'eäs'tle
ley gīg skīm pin'naçe jöl'ly-böat eüt'-wä'ter
ä'er dip wāft içe'böat hä'tch'wäy lieu'tēn'ant
ä'et lüg stäy life'-böat ský'-light eär'pen ter
ä'te tüg wäde gūn'-böat bīn'na ele pāy'-mäs'ter
4. tär wäke eön'sort gāng'wäy störm'-sail
öar wäve rüd'der wind'lass squäre'-sail
äim bööm eäp'stan hām'mock päs'sen ger
bow swim eöm'pass före'mäst eäpt'ür ing
der töw pūmp stēer'äge māin'mäst trāde'-wind
dle rōw seüll spānk'er stän'chion voyager
yg'er line flēet töp'sail stēers'man (vwü'yä zhür')
h'or tide flöat före'sail hēlms'man öb'ser vā'tion
5. dive skiff stew'ard länds'man rēck'on ing
fäll pītch sūr'geön böat'swāin fläg'-öf'ä çer
röll drift yeö'man sound'ing eöm'mo döre
hüll shift eäp'tain yärd'-ärm nāv'i gä tor
gēs säil swift vöy'äge böard'ing nāv'i gä'tion
t'er rēel stēer länd'ing brogd'side miz'zen-mäst
d'y lēad stäyg vöy'a ger prize'-mön'ey
rall läde wheel mār'i ner wind'ward mīd'ship man

186.	brīg	prow	vērgē	ā bāft'	tōn'nage
nā'vŷ	ship	bārk	sūrge	ea nge'	lār'board
pī'lot	hōld	dēck	kētch	ā stērn'	rōad'stēad
till'er	mōle	tēnd	wātch	ā bōard'	eāt'-head
eōn'vōŷ	pōrt	sēnd	knōts	ea rēen'	būlk'head
yācht'er	bōat	wind	yacht	ma rīne'	head'-sāil
pād'die	gōal	gūst	(yōt)	ā groud'	jīb'bōōm
būnt'ing	shōal	seūd	bārgē	kēel'sōn	quād'rānt
187.	rāft	drāg	serew	seūp'per	pōle'-stār
ōak'um	fāst	māte	(skrq)	ship'ping	lōg'bōōk
hār'bor	jūnk	bērth	brēeze	bōw'sprit	plūm'met
eā'ble	pūnt	erāft	wrēck	stāy'sāil	plūmb'-line
eār'go	stīr	sāilg	smāck	māin'sāil	wind'bound
ōff'ing	fūrl	spārē	squall	rīg'ging	nīght'wātch
gūn'ner	sūrf	yārdg	lāunch	hāl'yārd	ād'mi ral
bāl'last	ūrge	rōpes	shroudg	sēx'tant	eōr'po ral
188.	plēr	shāke	erūge	lōg'-line	fīō tīl'lā
jēt'sam	rēef	wāveg	fīukes	tōw'line	ī'ron-elad
fīōt'sam	dēep	wharf	splīce	līfe'-line	gōn'do lā
sāl'vage	kēel	slōōp	strike	bōw'line	fīg'ūre-head
sēa'man	hēlm	eōast	shēets	būnt'line	sīde'lē ver
nēt'ing	buoy	hōist	chāing	sēa'ward	stūd'ing-sā
rāt'line	(bwōl)	lārch	swērve	lēe'ward	spānk'er-bō
eūr'rent	bēllg	glīde	shōres	lēe'-shōrs	ehro nōm'e

Dictation Review.

HUSBANDRY, or farming, is the cultivation, or tillage, of ground. Horticulture is the art of cultivating gardens. Agriculture is the art of cultivating the soil, generally in fields many acres. It includes chopping, yoking, driving, logging, stabling, clearing, fencing, plowing, sowing, dragging, rolling, marking, planting, hoeing, spading, weeding, digging, picking, mowing, cutting, dling, harvesting, housing, and threshing—all the work of raising crops. Lands worked by tenants are too often sterile, barren, worn-out. A plantation, or large farm, may have arable or tillable

ă băt' tón'nage
 ea nge' lăr'board
 ă stěrn' rōad'stēad
 ă bōard' eăt'-hēad
 ea rēen' būlk'hēad
 ma rīne' hēad'sail
 ă groud' jīb'boēm
 kēel'sōn quād'rant

 seūp'per pōle'-stār
 shīp'ping lōg'boōk
 bōw'sprit plūm'met
 stāy'sail plūmb'-line
 māin'sail wind'bound
 rīg'ging night'watc
 hāl'yard ăd'mi ral
 sēr'tant eōr'po ral

 lōg'-line flō til'lā
 tōw'line ī'ron-elad
 life'-line gōn'do lā
 bōw'line fig'ūre-hēad
 būnt'line side'lē ver
 sēa'ward stūd'ding-sā
 lēe'ward spānk'er-bō
 lēe'-shōre ehro nōm'e

Review.

cultivation, or tillage, of
 part of cultivating garden
 soil, generally in fields
 g, driving, logging, stabl
 agging, rolling, mark
 ing, picking, mowing, c
 g—all the work of raisi
 do often sterile, barren,
 may have arable or till

lands, fertile, rocky, sandy, or loamy; pastures and meadows;
 caves, dales, dells, glades, roads, paths, woods, forests, springs,
 streams, brooks, creeks, coves, lowlands, chasms, swales,
 bogs, pools, sloughs, etc. The husbandman, or farmer,
 a good farmhouse, barn, stable, shed, and other buildings;
 lime, gypsum, guano, compost, barn-yard manure, muck, phos-
 phate, bone-dust, and other fertilizers; and a plow, colter, harrow,
 water, ax, hoe, spade, shovel, rake, roller, sickle, cradle, reaper,
 pitchfork, etc. Productive farms yield corn, wheat, rye, oats,
 buckwheat, peas, beans, millet, and other breadstuffs; clover,
 timothy, bluegrass, and other grasses; potatoes, onions, beets,
 turnips, tomatoes, rhubarb, asparagus, parsnips, parsley,
 lettuce, tobacco, sugarcane, flax, hemp, cotton, wool, fruits,
 berries, melons, meat, poultry, game, etc.

EXCHANGE is the mode of settling accounts or debts between
 persons living at a distance from each other, by exchanging orders or
 bills, called *bills of exchange*. *Foreign bills* are drawn in one coun-
 try and payable in another. *Inland bills* are drawn and made paya-
 ble in the same country. Trade is the exchange, or buying or selling,
 of goods. It is known as *domestic*, *inland*, or *home*; *foreign*, *whole-*
sale, or *retail*, etc. Each man has his business, vocation, office, pursuit,
 calling; as, a banker, president, director, secretary, cashier, teller,
 clerk, treasurer, broker, buyer, factor, agent, dealer, trader,
 runner, peddler, huckster, vender, merchant, salesman, shop-
 keeper, tradesman, financier, auctioneer, etc. Finance is the income of
 a state or ruler, or the public funds. Specie, hard money, or coin, is
 gold, silver, or gold, stamped at public mints, and used in commerce.
 It is known as cents, dimes, dollars, eagles, pence, shillings, pounds,
 guineas, guilders, ducats, etc. Bullion is uncoined gold or silver, in
 bars, ingots, or in the mass.

PROVISIONS are eatables, or food, collected and stored. The
 miller takes toll from the hopper before grinding the grist. He sells
 flour, meal, bran, shorts, feed, etc. The baker makes bread, biscuit,
 cakes, and other pastry; the chandler, candles; the brewer,
 beer, liquor, as beer, ale, porter. A grocer is a trader who deals in
 coffee, chocolate, and cocoa; sugar, molasses, sirup, and honey;
 preserved meat and fish, as dried-beef, tongue, pork, bacon, ham,

shad, codfish, herring, salmon, mackerel, anchovies, and ising spices, confects or comfits, preserves, pickles, candies, and nutmeg, ginger, pepper, nutmeg, cassia, cloves, mustard, allspice, cinnamon, candy, almonds, raisins, crackers, dried fruit, chowchow, gela extracts, marmalade, and piccalilli; farinaceous food, as hom tapioca, arrowroot, cornstarch, and oatmeal; wine, liquors, cord and tobacco; illuminators, as matches, candles, lard-oil, spermacamphene, kerosene, etc.

Mechanic ARTS, or those in which the hands and body are mainly used, are called TRADES. *Liberal, polite, or fine arts* are those in which the mind is chiefly concerned, as poetry, music, painting. An artist is one who professes and practices a liberal art, as a painter, engraver, sculptor, etc. An artificer's occupation needs skill of a certain kind, as a silversmith or saddler. An artisan is one who exercises any mechanic art, or trade. Connected with arts and trades are mason, joiner, painter, builder, brewer, hatter, tanner, cobbler, cooper, laborer, machinist, millwright, milliner, plasterer, cordwainer, photographer, architect, manufacturer, etc.

PUBLICATIONS are pamphlets or books offered for sale or public notice. A stationer, or book-seller, sells STATIONERY, paper, pencils, pens, quills, inkstands, pen-knives, erasers, penholders, writing-desks, writing-fluid, blotting-paper, envelopes, parchment, mucilage, pen-racks, desk-pads, ink-wells, wafers, etc. Buy a porte-monnaie, or pocket-book, a card-case, a slate and pencil, sponge, compasses, dominoes, etc. In a book manufactory, fonts of type are known as diamond, pearl, agate, nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois, pica, etc.

TRAVEL AND TRAFFIC may be home or foreign, by land or water. You may use a mule or a horse, a gig, chaise, chariot, sulky, sedan, coupe, buggy, landau, calash, cutter, wagon, clarenc barouche, cabriolet, velocipede, britzka, or a steam-car. Connected with the latter are a locomotive, tracks, trains; cars, called baggage or freight, palace, sleeping, smoking; also a conductor, brakeman, engineer, etc. A vessel used for travel, commerce, or war, is moved through water by wind, steam, or oars. Ships, boats, and other water craft have many names; as, a skiff, brig, punt, sloop, yacht, canoe, frigate, pinnace, schooner, gondola, iron-clad, steam-ship, etc.

XV. MEDICINE.

1. DISEASES, CAUSES, ETC.

kerel, anchovies, and ising
s, pickles, candies, and nu
es, mustard, allspice, cinn
dried fruit, chowchow, gela
farinaceous food, as hom
atmeal; wine, liquors, cord
es, candles, lard-oil, sperma
the hands and body are mai
polite, or fine arts are those
s poetry, music, painting.
ces a liberal art, as a pain
occupation needs skill of a
An artisan is one who exerci
l with arts and trades are
hatter, tanner, cobbler, coop
er, plasterer, cordwainer, p
books offered for sale cr
ler, sells STATIONERY,
s, pen-knives, erasers, pe
tting-paper, envelopes, par
nk-wells, wafers, etc. Buy
case, a slate and pencil.
book manufactory, fonts
e, nonpareil, minion, brevie
home or foreign, by land
rse, a gig, chaise, chario
ash, cutter, wagon, clarenc
or a steam-car. Connect
rains; cars, called bagga
so a conductor, brakema
commerce, or war, is mov
Ships, boats, and othe
ff, brig punt, sloop, yach
iron-clad, steam-ship, etc.

ill	lāme	blōtch	dis ōr'der	eom plāint'
ail	pāin	mūmps	in fōe'tion	pre vēn'tion
die	tāint	eōrpse	e rūp'tion	sūffer ing
rōt	frāil	hēarse	spo rād'le	eār'bung ele
ēbb	grāve	shroud	hys tēr'les	ma lig'nant
bād	shāke	seāthe	re mīt'tent	bron ehl'tis
pōx	plāgue	seōūrgē	pol lū'tion	ma rās'mus
mār	rānk	ā'gūe	vēr'ti gō	eon gēs'tion
sōil	fault	pāl'gŷ	a cīd'i tŷ	in fōe'tious
pall	wēak	fō'ver	in sām'i tŷ	pēs'ti lençe
hālt	grīef	seār'let	de lir'i um	vā'ri o lōid
fāl	tōmb	yēl'lōw	serōf'u lā	pa rāl'y sis
bōil	wound	tŷ'plūs	ep'i lep sŷ	ēp'i lēp'tie
eōrn	erup	gās'trie	dī'ar rhē'ā	neū rāl'gi ā
wart	bruise	spōt'ted	de lir'i ōūs	eon tā'giōūs
wēn	rīak	bil ious	pūst'ūle	dŷ'en ter y
āhe	sick	(bil'yūs)	seūr'vŷ	dŷs pēp'si ā
vīle	filth	tŷ'phoid	ail'ment	āp'o plex'ŷ
drīnk	drīnk	ēar' āhe	mēa'gles	seār'la ti'nā
stīng	stīng	eān'cer	snēez'ing	fōe'ble ness
hūrt	dirge	eān'ker	blēed'ing	sick'li ness
foul	slime	drōp'sŷ	dysp noe a	a ehrō'ma tōp'sŷ
gout	blight	mōr'bid	(disp nē'ā)	in'flam mā'tion
bāne	wrōng	eāv'i tŷ	whōōp'ing	rheū'ma tigm
biēr	cough	in'va li	chil'blain	ēr'y sīp'e las
stāb	(kaf)	in cī'gor	gān'g'ēne	chick'en-pox
sōre	seurf	nau se a	mā'ni ā	eon sūmp'tion
eōld	lāpse	(nā'she ā)	small'pox	dīpl thē'ri ā
mōld	vault	eāōl'er ā	sŷmp'tom	pneū mō'ni ā
mōle	death	lū'na cŷ	hic cough	eōn'sti pā'tion
blōw	worms	pleū'ri sŷ	(hik'kup)	hŷ'dro phō'bi ā

2.

2. TREATMENT AND REMEDIES.

193.	gūm	sē'rouš	spe çl'f'ie	str'eh'nine
phÿg'ie	hēlp	tre pān'	ān'ti dōte	eās'tor-oil
dōe'tor	hēal	mū'eus	sēd'a tīve	pūr'ga tīve
dēn'tist	eūre	quassia	ōint'ment	tūr'pen tīn
mōr'tar	bālm	(kwōsh'ī ā)	so lū'tion	lāu'da num
pēs'tle	salts	lāe'te al	pōul'tice	pēp'per mī
pow'der	sūlve	a ōr'tā	eām'phor	ehlē'ro fōr
plās'ter	sling	sa lī'vā	swēet'-oil	eōn'va lēs'
194.	flask	tre phīne'	ān'o dŷne	sūr'gīe al
lō'tion	rōōts	eū'ti ele	fūne'tion	ōp'er ā'tion
lān'cet	trūss	sūr'geōn	hÿ'gī ēne'	ām'pu tā'tī
fūn'nel	lārbs	drūg'gīst	līg'a ment	pār'e gōr'īe
blīs'ter	drūg	rēm'e dy	sāl'i va rÿ	mag ne si ā
sÿr'inge	splint	tīnet'ūre	skēl'e ton	(māg nē'zh
rēç'i pē	āç'idz	mīxt'ūre	vēr'te brā	am mō'ni ā
ō'pi ūm	tōn'ie	bānd'age	in tēs'tine	ēl'e eam pā
195.	ē'ther	sēn'nā	in sēr'tion	sul phū'rie
mān'nā	spōnge	spāt'ū lā	eāl'o mel	ō'po dēl'doc
eaus'tie	jāl'ap	rhy'bārē	sās'sa fras	phār'ma çis
shēl'lae	bāthe	ār'se nie	pān'a çē'ā	re stōr'a tīv
gēn'tian	gūard	bo tām'ie	va lē'ri an	pre scrip'tīe
ōr'i gīn	nērve	eār bōl'ie	hārts'horn	ex pēç'to ra
ār'ni eā	bile	eēr'ō sōte	mōr'phine	a pōth'e eā
ār'a bie	splēen	līe'ō rīçe	mēd'i çīne	prae tī'tion
196.	lāve	āu'ri ele	sūr'ger ŷ	al lōp'a thÿ
bāl'sam	wāsh	nūrs'ing	ea thār'tie	hÿ drōp'a th
e līx'ir	bōneç	fōr'çeps	līn'i ment	āl'lo pāth'ie
nī'trie	pūrge	quī nīne'	īn fu sion	hÿ'dro pāth
seāl'pel	ehÿle	ēx'trāet	(īn fū'zhūn)	phÿg'ī ōl'o
ōx āl'ie	ehÿme	de eāyed'	phy si cian	hō'me ōp'a
ō'pi ate	vī'al	fill'ing	(fī zīsh'an)	hō'me o pā
e mē'tie	āl'oeç	pull'ing	phār'ma çy	slīp'per y-ē
īp'e eae	eō'pal	drāw'ing	stīm'u lant	sār'sa pa rīl

ND REMEDIES.

XVI. POLITICS AND LAW.

spe çif'ie	stryeh'nine	7.	law	eän'on	seäff'fold	händ'euff	treas ur er
än'ti döte	eäs'tor-oil	yer	fée	öf'fice	gäl'lous	tread'mill	(trēzh'ur er)
séd'a tīve	pūr'ga tīve	iff	bär	eön'sul	māy'hem	häng'man	eür'ren çy
öint'ment	tūr'pen tīn	iff	sūe	eöin'er	dün'geön	mört'gäge	ör'di nançe
so lū'tion	läu'da num	uit	möb	jäil'er	däm'äge	bär'ris ter	na tion al
pöul'tice	pēp'per mī	tice	çell	gīb'bet	eön'traet	ev'i dençe	(näsh'un al)
eäm'phor	ehlö'ro för	stāff	bill	bäl'lot	sūf'frage	busi ness	stāt'ū to rý
swēet'-oil	eön'va lēs	riet	will	pāt'ent	mēet'ing	(biz'nes)	tēs'ti mo ný
ün'o dýne	sūr'gie al	8.	çite	gäu'ger	pöst'man	bûrg'la rý	ex çe'u tīve
fūne'tion	öp'er ä'tion	üte	plēa	mēlt'er	mār'shal	höm'i çide	ex'e eū'tion
hy'gi ēno'	äm'pu tā't	test	sēal	dū'ties	weigh'er	mān'a eleç	pol i ti cian
ig'a ment	pär'e gör'ie	gon	bäil	en äet'	eöin'äge	pār'ri çide	(pöli tish'an)
äl'i va rý	mag ne si a	ver	sūt	de bāte'	ex'pörts	erim'i nal	lēg'is lā'tion
kēl'e ton	(mäg nē'zh)	iff	writ	re scind'	im'pörts	dēm'o erat	rēg'o lū'tion
ēr'te brā	am mö'ni a	päss	gýve	of fēnse'	im'pösts	dēl'e gāte	mu niç'i pal
n tēs'tine	ēl'e eam pā	n'kēy	häng	en jöin'	eüs'tomç	nöm'i nēe'	neu träl'i tý
a sēr'tion	sul phū'rie	9.	eöde	fēt'terç	pün'ish	sēr'e nāde'	eon vën'tion
äl'o mel	ö'po dēl'do	ber	bönd	gäl'leyç	fränk'ing	rēv'e nüe	pün'ish ment
is'sa fras	phär'ma çis	g'lar	dēed	eäu'eus	mille'äge	re mov'al	a mēnd'ment
ün'a çē'ä	re stör'a tīn	r'der	dööm	eön'test	mēs'säge	priv'i lege	en gröss'ment
a lē'ri an	pre scrip'ti	gon	lēase	chär'ter	quö'rum	em bär'go	ap pöint'ment
ärts'horn	ex pēe'to n	don	stēal	päs'säge	law'suit	at tain'der	mis pris ion
ör'phine	a pöçh'e ea	r'rant	chiēf	re pēal'	prēç'ept	se eü'ri tý	(mis prizh'un)
ēd'i çine	prae tīt'ion	n'ness	chēft	ar rēst'	pröç'ess	frän'chise	pre çēnt'ment
r'ger ý	al löp'a çhy	00.	jüdge	nā'tion	nō'ta rý	eoun'sel or	pro çēd'ingç
çhär'tie	hý dröp'a ç	pēal'	eöurt	in fringe'	dēp'u tý	eön'sta ble	döör'keep er
äi' ment	äl'lo päçh'ie	prēme'	plēad	ör'a tor	pī'ra çy	äl'der man	prös'e eū'tion
fu sion	hý'dro päçh'	fēnse'	lýnçh	eö'di fý	pīl'lo rý	çhän'çer ý	re púb'lie an
a fu'zhün)	phýç'i öi'o	sault'	bēnçh	ad drēss'	fēl'o ný	frät'ri çide	em bäs'sa dor
y si cian	hō'me öp'a	förm'	eäuçe	ör'phang	sü'i çide	mār'der er	am bäs'sa dor
zish'an)	hō'me o pä	rāde'	erime	vēr'diet	bāt'ter ý	prēç'e dent	eön'sti tū'tion
är'ma çy	slip'per y-ç	erēe'	çhāing	sēn'tençe	brib'er ý	so liç'it or	rēg'ig nā'tion
m'u lant	sür'sa pa riç	journ'	çhärge	stēal'ing	fēd'er al	çhän'çel lor	di plö'ma çy

201.	fraud	chas tise'	po lice'man	at täch'ment
räs'pite	pöach	dis pënse'	mäg'is träte	eom mit'ment
smüg'gle	stöcks	il liç'it	eor rëet'or	jü'di ea täro
re priëve'	eläimä	o rä'tion	eor rëet'ive	jü'ris die'tion
dis träin'	vë'to	re fin'er	gull'lo tline'	im pëach'ment
är'ehiveä	vöt'er	as säy'er	pick'pock et	dī plö'ma tist
eq ui ty	jü'rý	ex çig'eä	eän'di date	eon vey'an çe
(ëk'wl ti)	çiv'il	pläint'iff	bäl'lot-box	ëx'e eü'tion e
rëg'is ter	ëx'ile	of fi cial	pät'ron age	män'slaugh te
süm'mon.	in dict'	(of fish'al)	pöst'mäs ter	är'bi trät'ion

202.	lë'gal	as sëas'or	de fënd'ant	eon sër'v'a tiv
re lëase'	tri'al	e lëe'tion	a grëe'ment	rët'ri bü'tion
pris'on er	pët'it	at tór'ney	eon vie'tion	mīs'de mēan'o
röb'ber ý	pär'tý	sub pœ'nä	ex çise'man	eö'di fi eä'tion
lär'çe ný	pän'el	ae quit'tal	eon tröl'ler	spëç'i fi eä'tion
big'a mý	e'diet	de çis'ion	en äet'ment	in vë'sti gä'tio
eöd'i çil	ör'der	çi tä'tion	eor rüp'tion	in'ter nä'tion
pe ti'tion	är'son	re fôrm'er	in dict'ment	äd'min is trät'
tax ä'tion	ën'vöý	eol lëet'or	au thör'i tý	pro çhö'n'o ta
re pris'al	a ward'	in spëet'or	a ris'to erat	jü'ris prý'dent

XVII. WORDS RELATING TO WAR

203.	war	mü'jor	en list'	eläy'möre	eäv'al eä
eüt'lass	äim	län'çer	de gërt'	före'-ärms	lieü tén'an
däg'ger	föe	sä'ber	re dän'	eär'tridge	pës'ti leng
mör'tar	böw	ör'der	de fëat'	örd'nançe	bät'tle-fi
müs'ket	wöe	eä'gern	ea dët'	fiëld'-piëçe	bät'tle me
eär'bine	spý	eöl'org	in vëst'	shräp'nel	e vae'u ä
eän'non	gün	för'age	fas çine'	knäp'sack	ea pit'u li
räm'rod	dirk	glä'çis	pa räde'	fiëld'-gläss	ma neü've
mīs'sile	ball	ëa'gle	re view'	bär'racks	strät'a gen
eäis'son	tënt	ae'tion	pe tärd'	siëge'-gun	äm'bus eä
büçk'ler	fife	at täck'	de fënd'	eäse'mate	ean'non ä
jäve'lin	füße	re trëat'	huä gär'	gräpe'shot	eo lüm'bi

po lice'man
näg'is träte
eor rëet'or
eor rëet'ive
rull'lo tline'
ick'pock et
än'di date
äl'lot-box
ät'ron age
ät'mäs ter

at täch'ment
com mit'ment
ju'di ea türo
ju'ris die'tion
im pëach'ment
di plö'ma tist
eon vey'an
ëx'e en'tion
män'slaugh
är'bi trät'ion

fënd'ant
grë'ment
on vie'tion
cige'man
n tröl'ler
äet'ment
r rüp'tion
dict'ment
thör'i tÿ
is'to erat
jä'ris pru'dence

eon sörv'a tiva
rët'ri bät'ion
mis'de mēan'o
eō'di fi eā'tion
spēc'i fi eā'tion
in vēs'ti gā'tion
in'ter nā'tion
äd'min is trāt'
pro thön'o ta
jä'ris pru'dence

4.
ade'
en'
ing
ört
ön
amn
lax

bömb
drüm
mine
cämp
drill
shell
siège
fligh
rū'in
räl'lÿ
säl'lÿ
fü'gil
qiv'il
bü'gle
förc'e
fligh
räp'ine

mäs'ter
mar quee
(mar kē')
blv ouac
(blv'wäk)
bän'de röle
mu ni'tion
eäse'shot
hör'ror
eäpt'üre
röck'et
täe'ties
pän'ie
pär'ley
pil'lage
sän'try

blöod'shed
chäin'shot
squad'ron
eöm'pa nÿ
bömb'-shell
bömb'-chëst
bömb'-pröf
träin'-bande

5.
hier
tain
vate
shal
bat
fliet
test
nage

bläst
dräft
förc'e
seälp
blöod
höst
gröan
marque
(märk)
ri'fle
bät'tle
säl'vo
pis'tol
bul'let
är'mor
völ'ley
wä'ges
re erüt'

bät'ter ÿ
bäy'o net
fä'l'chion
out'work
rä'pi er
är'se nal
är'mo rÿ
äb'a tis
pär'a pet
be siège'
pä röle'
trööp'er
sür'geön
chäp'lain
gräp'ple
hös'tage
wëap'on
pow'der

ströng'höld
ëarsh'-works
brëast'-works
brëast'-pläte
töm'a häwk
pröv'en der
skir'mish er
är'ma ment
häv'er sack

6.
ant
less
ant
work
ress
part

squad
chief
eörps
seout
swörd
trööp
ad vānce'
drëss
wäsch
en'sign
en gä'ge'
re pülse'
eon tēst'
eon tēnd'
ad vānce'
äir'-gun
he rö'le

büt'tress
gä'bi on
böm bärd'
ap pröach'
çit'a del
mīs'e rÿ
rëg'o lüte
vie'to rÿ
chëv'ron
äm'bush
plün'der
röll'-egall
päy'-röll
as agult'
re gërve'
de ströÿ'

süb'sti tüte
ör'i flämme
är tül'ler ÿ
sur rēn'dered
em bra sure
(em brä'zhgr)
pro jëet'ile
e quip'ment

TING TO WA

eläy'möre
före'-ärms
eär'tridge
örd'nance
fiëld'-piëce
shräp'nel
knäp'sack
fiëld'-gläss
bär'racks
siège'-gun
eäse'mate
gräpe'shot

eäv'al eäv'
liëü tēn'an
pēs'ti len
bät'tle-fië
bät'tle me
e vä'e'u ä
ea pit'u l
ma neu've
strät'a g
äm'bus e
ean'non ä
eo lüm'bi

7.
oubt'
ette'
bët'te'
rass
räs')
häd'e'
tēen'
öön'

märch
trämp
erime
shieüd
shriëk
charge
höl'ÿ
höl'ster
är'mÿ
bäs'tion
eür'tain
hölm'et
rät'ions
boun'tÿ
pön'sion
(pēn'shün)
höl'ster
bän'ner

strüg'gle
ser geant
(sä'r'jent)
öf'fi çer
colonel
(kü'nel)
pū'is sançe
vët'er an
söl'dier ÿ
dis bänd'
ör'der lÿ
eäv'al rÿ
gēn'er al
rëg'u lar
sän'ti nel
de gërt'ed
mū'ti nÿ
män'u al

of fēn'sive
de fēn'sive
al low'ançe
in im'i eal
hös tül'i tleg
völ'un teer'
grēn'a diër'
eän'non ëer'
bär'ri eäde'

208.	pike	mi tiā	brig'a dīer'	rē'on nōl'ter
air'mish	spōll	(mī līsh'ā)	ēār'bi nēr'	ald-de camp
ēōn'script	stāff	fūr'lough	fū'gīl dēr'	(ād'de kōng)
slaugh'ter	trūce	gūant'let	in'fant rī	ēom mānd'er
seab'bard	wound	rī'fle-pit	gūr'ri son	en gūge'ment
stānd'ard	flight	prīg'on er	bār'ba ean	ēōū rā'geōūs
pāss'word	al lī'	qīm'e ter	rēg'i ment	en cāmp'ment
sup plieg'	bōōt'y	how'itz er	ne go ti ate	hēad'-quar ter
ēom mānd'	pick'et	ū'ni form	(ne gō'shi āt)	sharp'-shoot er
209.	sūt'ler	ār'mis tīce	fleur-de-lis	in trēnch'ment
eam pāign'	ēs'eōrt	sūb'ju gate	(flōr'de lē')	am mu ni tion
ex chānge'	pa trōl'	fū'gīl lāde'	bat tāl'ion	(ām'mu nīsh'un)
dīe chārgē'	tat tōō'	de gērt'er	sūr rēn'der	fōr'ti fī cā'tion
ēān'is ter	min'er	gūēr ril'lā	māg a zīne'	ēōm'man dānt'
mār'tin et	sāp'per	re veil le	wātch'word	ēōurt'mār'tial
ād'ju tant	lim'ber	(re vāl'yā)	gūārd'-house	quar'ter mās'ter
ēōr'po ral	ēp'au lēt'	re vōlv'er	ām'bu lance	ae equ'ter menta
mās'sa ere	pī'o nēr'	in trēp'id	āg grēss'ive	re ēōn'nōis sanqe

XVIII. ANIMAL KINGDOM.

1. GENERAL TERMS.

210.	bī'ped	mām'mal	brī'yō zō'an	qe pbāl'o pōd
gēn'er ā	gē'nus	mōl'lusk	as cīd'i anq	brāch'ō pōd
rā'di ate	pūp'pī	fīrat'ling	ar tīe'u late	in vēr'te bral
hē'e phal	pōl'yp	yēar'ling	quād'ru ped	in vēr'te brate
spe cies	pēlt'rī	zo ōl'o gī	pach'y dērm	fry gīv'o roūs
(snō'shēz)	līt'ter	mīl'le ped	prō'to zō'ie	ear nīv'o roūs
rī'e tī	fish'eq	mīr'i a pōd	prō'to zō'an	hēr bīv'o roūs
sā'vīn	rīp'tile	sen sa tion	gre gū'ri oūs	om nīv'o roūs
ēdāt'ore	in'seet	(sen sās'shun)	erus tā ce ā	e chīn'o dērm'
me dū'ā	mō'tion	qēph'a late	(krus tā'she ā)	in'see tīv'o roūs
kīng'dom	ān'i mal	vēr'te brate	erus tā'ce an	grām'i nīv'o roūs

lēr' rē'on nōl'ter
ēer' ald-de camp
(ād'de kōng)
eom mānd'er
en gūge'ment
eōū rā'geōūs
en eāmp'ment
hēad'-quar ter
sharp'-shoot er

in trēnch'ment
am mu ni tion
(ām'mu nish'un)
fōr'ti fi cā'tion
eōm'man dānt'
eōurt'mār'tial
quar'ter mās'ter
ae epu'ter menta
re eōn'neis san

NGDOM.

MS.

ce pbū'o pōd
brūeh'i o pōd
in vēr'te bral
in vēr'te brate
fru giv'o rūūs
ear niv'o rūūs
hēr biv'o rūūs
om niv'o rūūs
e ehīn'o dērm'
in'tler
in'see tiv'o rūūs
grām'i niv'o rūūs

211.

glāt'ton
go ril'lā
in'stinet
jūck'al
jūg'a ār'
kōō'dōō
klēene'boe

bull
bear
wolf
gnaw
buck
lynx
hare
fawn

vole
wood
howl
gnaw
snip
roam
drill
stout

whale
lion
axis
beaver
zebra
leopard
muntjac
weasel

gib'bon
giraffe'
heifer
hye'nā
lā'mā
lē'mūr
mūnt'jāe
wēa'gel

dōr'mouse
ēl'e phant
gēmā'bōk
gua nā'eo
hārt'beest
hēd'ge'hōg
mān'drill
mār'mo gēt'

212.

leopard
lamb'kin
mār'ten
mōnk'ey
mār'gūy
mās'tiff
mār'mot
mūs'tang

mink
tush
tusk
deer
seal
mole
stag
barb
ounce
mane

slouth
brute
beast
horse
mare
trunk
horn
barb
build

ox'en
otter
lō'ris
tiger
tapir
fōs'sil
eōs'sét
gēn'et
fqu'mart

ō'ce lot
pū'mā
rāb'bit
hye'-hye
zē'brā
sēt'ter
bull'dog
hy'rax
brant'fox

mūsk'ox
mūsk'rat
mquff'lon
jēr'bo ā
o pōs'sum
plāt'y pūs
pēe'ea rý
pro'hōs'cis
eāt'a mount

213.

mūz'zle
me ri'no
hōe'tūle
pōr'pōise
pūn'ther
pōint'er
qu'g'gā

spür
hōof
hāir
lāir
teār
elaw
hide
bite

bleat
erest
elimb
growl
hound
neigh
slink
prowl

sā'ble
mōose
mouse
spring
squēal
squēak
breast
erunch

tī'gress
lēm'ming
wāl'rus
wild'eat
wōm'bat
wāp'i ti
grey'hound
blood'hound

ma nā'tus
ār'ma dil'lo
bān'di eōōt
di dēl'phys
pre hēn'sille
klīnk'a jgu
lāg'o mýs
lā gōs'to mus

214.

zā zēlle
ōe'buck
ein'deer
ae eōōn'
nt'ler
pan iel
pān'yel
quir'el

brāy
bārk
rōar
nēst
lēap
spīt
rōōt
jūmp
hūmp

spine
señle
snēak
sling
skūlk
scēnt
snout
sheep
shrew

pounce
serēam
eām'el
eāt'tle
eqū'gar
fāu'nā
fēr'ret
nýt'gau
nār'whal

stēalch'y
spōrt'ive
spōt'ted
tēr'ri er
sēa'li'ōn
āard'vārk
riēt'boe
ān'te lōpe
ānt'-ēat er

guīn'ea-pig
chīn chil'lā
ieh neū'mon
kāng'ga rōō'
pōr'eu pīne
plāt'y rhīne
prāi'rie-dōg
wōl'ver ēne'
bāb'i rpus'nā

215.	ape	ēlk	kā'hau	pā ea	chim pān'zee
al pā'e'a	hōg	fōx	bī'son	kō'rin	ea mēl'o pard
a ggu'ti	ās	dōg	brū'in	hām'ster	drōm'e da rŷ
ānt'beār	bāt	rāt	bād'g'er	chēe'tah	rāi nōc'e ros
a quāt'le	kīp	eow	bēa'ver	cham ois	vī vip'a roūs
qu'roehs	fūr	lōw	bō'vine	(sham'mi)	e dēn'tate
būf'fa lo	tān	paw	bris'tle	ēār'i bqu	new'fōund land
būl'lock	hōp	gnū	bēl'lōw	dōl'phin	hīp'po pōt'a mus
būr'rōw	dēn	mān	ē'land	ēr'mīne	o rāng'-qu tang'
bab oōn'	douc	mōhr	ē'quine	e ehid'nā	ōr'ni tho rhŷneh't

3. BIRDS, REPTILES, AND FISHES.

216.	gōose	grouse	ēa'gle	ma eaw'	blāck'bird
euck'ōō	swan	thrūsh	pēt'rel	blūe'bird	bull'finch
ēūr'lew	dūck	shrike	pē'wit	būz'zard	wōōd'eōck
eōn'dor	tēal	chough	pār'rot	būs'tard	nigh't'hawk
bit'tērn	smew	(chūf)	plōv'er	būnt'ing	tāi'lor-bird
dip'per	cōot	plūnge	pīg'eōn	chick'en	trūmp'et er
pin ion	skim	quāck	pul'let	erōss'bill	gōat'sūck er
(pin'yun)	swim	serēech	pūf'fin	erēep'er	guin'ea-fowl
217.	erōw	bōō'bŷ	chēep	spār'rōw	gōld'finch
gān'der	eraw	cŷg'net	quills	skŷ'lārk	chāf'finch
gān'net	chīrp	ēa'glet	rōb'in	swal'lōw	cōck'a tōō
gīb'lets	erōak	tāl'onŷ	rā'ven	stār'ling	eū rās'sōw
gōb'ble	rōōst	trō'gon	ōs'prey	vūlt'ure	eōr'mo rant
pēa'hen	whīr	tqu'ean	fānged	pēn'guin	eās'so wa rŷ
rōōst'er	glide	tūr'key	gōg'ling	pēa'fowl	wēav'er-bird
māg'pie	pōise	tōm'tit	pin'tail	pēa'eock	wōōd'pēck er
218.	dāsh	sprēad	hōōd'ed	gōb'bler	pār'tridge
phē'nix	erāne	wat'tle	nōd'dŷ	lāp'wing	pār'o quēt
dūn'lin	quāil	lin'net	ō'ri ole	hōrn'bill	nigh't'in gāle
ōs'trich	haw'k	ŷa'eon	sēa'pad	nēst'ling	king'fish er
kēs'trel	stōrk	mār'tin	hōrn'owl	wid'geōn	sēe're ta rŷ
mēr'lin	snipe	mā'vis	hōōp'ōe	war'bler	fiŷ'eātch er
twit'ter	wrēn	hēr'on	pās'sāge	whis'tler	lām'mer-gēlt
war'ble	swift	hār'pŷ	thērn'back	wāg'-tail	āx'o loū

chim pân'zee
ea mēl'o pard
drôm'e da rŷ
rāl nōc'e ros
vi vip'a rouš
e dēn'tate
new'fōund land
hip'po pōt'a mus
o rāng'-qu tang'
ōr'ni tho rhŷneh't

LAND FISHES.

ma eaw' black'bird
blūe'bird bull'finch
biŷ'zard wood'eock
būs'tard night'hawk
bunt'ing tŷl'lor-bird
chick'en trūmp'et er
erōss'bill gōat'suck er
erēep'er gūin'ea-fowl
epār'row gōld'finch
ky'lārkh chāf'finch
swal'low cōck'a tōō'
stār'ling eū rās'sow
tūlt'ure eōr'mo rant
ēn'guin eās'so wa rŷ
ēa'fowl wēav'er-bird
ēa'eock wood'pēck er
ōb'bler pār'tridge
p'wing pār'o quēt
ōrn'bill night'in gālē
ēst'ling king'fish er
id'geōn sēe're ta rŷ
p'bler flŷ'eātch er
hls'tler lām'mer-geb
āg'-tāil āx'o lotl

219. jāy sōle brēam sūn'bird tēr'ra pin
a nā'ry dāb eraw plūme wŷ'neck mōn'tor
rāg'on rāy newt hōv'er mōōr'hen bāg'i lisk
ōg'fish ēel eling eōv'ey hāw'finch ei'der-duck
a viare' owl build gēck'o phēas'ant ei'der-down
hīm'brel hāke hātch tūr'tle sōng'ster mōck'ing-bird
u gōng' guān ē'mū liz'ard tīt'mouse hūm'ming-bird
hāt'ers tōrn i'bis bār'bel lēp'i do sl'ren
ōb'o link skāte bēv'ŷ ean'dal bird-of-pār'a dise

220. kŷte trout ād'der gōs'hawk māk'ker el
iz'ard pike sprāt eō'brā jāk'daw an chō'vŷ
ār'fish eaw pērkh eōng'ger por poise
in'fish gūll tēnch vi'per (pōr'pūs)
hū'dgeōn auk rōach mūl'let in'eu bāte erōe'o dille
r'vi āl rūff ē'gret tūn'nŷ āl'i gā'tor
oun'der tūft ae rie lōr'i keet ān'a eōn'dā
ēr'ring rāil (ē'rī) ūm'ber blind'-worm
ād'dock rōōk qu'gel bit'tern āl'ba trōss seīn eōid'i an

21. eōd fing lŷre'-bird flā mīn'gō bēad'snake
l'grāte dōve dāce lōve'-bird ptār'mi gan pī'lot-fish
ō'loeh tōad chūb tōr'toise rēm'o rā swōrd'fish
in'nōw frōg pārr lām'prey seān'so rēg blāk'-snake
p'prey shād smēlt sāl'm'ōn stūr'geōn rāt'tle-snake
ū'mage eārp ā'nal stēr'let grāy'ling eha mē'le on
ēl'i ean bāss shārk vēr'tral pro tē'us sāl'a man der
guā'nā whiff erāmp rīng'dōve tor pē'do stīck'le back
u rā'eo stilt skīnk kīng'bird pēe'to ral ieh'thy ōl'o gŷ
al'i but plāice tōrsk snow'bird whip'poor-will bō'a-eon-strīe'tor

4. OTHER ANIMALS.

222. ānt eōneh ōŷ'ster erīck'et seōr'pi on
al'lōp flŷ fāngs mūs'sel eōck'le eāt'er pīl'lar
a'slūg bēe pū'pā in'seet ēar'wīg sānd'-hop per
d'pōle būg lār'vā bēe'tle hōr'net spōōn'-worm
valve wāx eōr'al lō'eust spī'der gōlōw'-worm

223.	wēb	shēll	whēlk	uāu'ti lūs	pa pil'io
seār'ab	çēll	snāil	spōnge	erāw'fish	(pa pil'yō)
tri'ton	slūg	sting	slough	shēll'fish	ām'phi pod
eow'rȳ	flea	pēarl	(slūf)	būt'ter fly	eūt'tle-fish
lār'væ	gnāt	shāpe	sphīnx	mos qui to	drāg'on-fly
lō'eust	grūb	lēech	eo eōn'	(mūs kē'to)	lēp'i dōp'ter
224.	finȳ	drōne	thō'rax	bār'na ele	eōck'rōach
gād'fly	silk	wormȳ	grȳl'lus	çēn'ti pēd	būm'ble-bē
hōrse'fly	erāb	midȳe	mān'tis	ehrys'a lis	ta rānt'u lā
lōb'ster	wasp	shrimp	bōm'byx	tri'lō bite	sēa'ār chin
lūg'worm	elām	spāwn	çȳ'elops	sēa'.lēm'on	whirl'i gīg
silk'worm	mōth	prāwn	grāp'sūs	ū'ni vālve	pēr'i wīnk'le
māg'got	gills	sē'pi ā	ānt'-li on	an tēn'nā	gās'ter o po

XIX. VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

225.	fir	çēl'lule	hōl'lȳ	rēd'wood	lānce'-wood
bāt'a nȳ	būd	wil'lōw	çē'dar	jū'ni per	mān'go-tree
lō'eust	āsh	çȳ'press	dahl ia	āl lān'tus	ge rā'ni ūm
lin'den	ōak	hēm'lock	(dāl'yā)	içe'-plant	ma hōg'a nȳ
pōp'lar	pōd	chēst'nut	pē'o nȳ	ān'nu al	māg nō'li ā
mā'ple	nūt	lār'k'spūr	rōōt'let	erēep'ing	de çid'u oūs
wal'nut	sāp	prim'rōse	rūn'ner	elimō'ing	hē'li o trōpe
lāu'rel	ēlm	ea tāl'pā	tēn'dril	bēnd'ing	her ba ceous
ēb'o nȳ	pīth	hīck'o rȳ	stā'men	nōd'ding	(hēr bā'shus)
226.	būlb	ēn'do gen	kēr'nel	in sīp'id	swēet'-brī'er
fēn'nel	lēaf	jōn'quill	flow'er	sā'vor ȳ	mār'jo ram
ēkē'tus	rōōt	eow'slip	lēaf'let	elāsp'ing	per ēn'ni al
ōr'ehis	çēll	gēn'tian	vein'let	ver bē'nā	būt'ter-eup
pōp'pȳ	tārt	eo rōl'lā	elūs'ter	tāste'less	eōl'um bine
pōl'len	hārd	rād'i ele	ex ōt'ie	de eāyed'	hōl'ly-hōcks
ān'ther	sōft	pān'i ele	slēn'der	pūn'gent	sūn'flow er
eā'lyx	ripe	fō'li āge	twīn'ing	drōōp'ing	eār nā'tion
stīg'mā	pūlp	tū'bu lar	trāill'ing	sēa'-weed	eōt'ton-wood

au'ti lūs
raw'fish
hēll'fish
ūt'ter fly
nos qui to
nūs kē'to)
ār'na ele
n'ti pēd
hr̄'s'a lis
lō bite
a-lēm'on
ni vālvē
tēn'nā

pa pil'io
(pa pil'yo)
ām'phi pod
ēūt'tle-fish
drāg'on-fly
lēp'i dōp'ter
ēock'rōach
būm'ble-bēe
ta rānt'u lā
sca'ār chin
whirl'i gīg
pēr'i wīnk'le
gās'ter o pot

KINGDOM.

d'wood
ni per
lān'tus
'-plant
nu al
ēep'ing
mō'ing
nd'ing
d'ing

lānce'-wood
mān'go-tree
ge rā'ni ūm
ma hōg'a nŷ
māg nō'li ā
de čid'u oūs
hē'li o trōpe
her ba ceous
(hēr bā'shus)

sip'id
vor ŷ
asp'ing
r bē'nā
te'less
ēayed'
n'gent
ōp'ing
'-weed

swēet'-br'er
mār'jo ram
per ēn'ni al
būt'ter-eup
ēō'um bīne
hōl'ly-hōcks
sūn'flow er
ēār nā'tion
ēūt'ton-wood

27. yew
m'in
t'nip
t'tle
f'fōil
s'sop
s'ley
l'lard
sēed
sē'pal

l'vŷ
āc'id
āl'ōe
pīnk
lil'ŷ
li'lāe
tū'lip
pēt'al
sē'pal

āe'rid
bēr'ŷ
wōōd'ŷ
flā'vor
vī'o let
ān'o gen
ex'o gen
mōss'eŷ

liv'er wort
thāl'lo gen
gŷm'no gen
elūs'tered
grēen'wood
mān'grōve
swāy'ing
elēm'a tis

sŷe'a mōre
sūe'eu lent
ex dōg'e nouš
en dōg'e nous
mōnk's'-hōōd
in dīg'e nouš
hōn'ey sūck'le
lā'dy's-slip'per

28. trēe
n'gle
p'ling
n'der
ēlen
lp'ŷ
paw'
ēān'
t tēn'

bīrch
rōge
ēore
hūll
hūsk
bush
bārk
pālm
stēm
trūnk

fuch si a
(fū'shī ā)
a zā'le ā
ae'ro gen
ēār'a wāy
mār'gin
mēl'lōw
lus cious
(lūsh'us)

lāv'en der
bēr'ga mot
pēr'i cār
dāf fo dil
hŷ'a činŷh
mār'i gōld
nar čis'sus
de li cious
(de liš'us)

pōr'tu lā'eā
tāe'a ma hae
vōg'e ta ble
gūt'tā-pēr'čā
mign on ette
(mīn'yon ēt')
pēn'ny rōŷ'al
ea lŷe'ū late
swēet'-will'iam

29. ēūt
ive
m'on
ple
ān'go
ē'čŷ
f'fee
n'gus

pull
drŷ
sōw
tēa
gūm
tāre
bind
ēure
(strq)

dŷe'ing
tān'ning
su mac
sōak
(shq'māk)
pēd'i čel
pe dun cle
(pe dūnk'l)
plānt'ain

rōge'mā rŷ
mān'drake
shām'rock
shād'dock
plāne'-trēe
rōge'-wood
brēad'-frūit
grēen'sward

night'shāde
worm'wood
wql's'-bāne
liz'ard-tail
ār'bor-vītāe
lig'num-vītāe
fūn'nel-fōrm
for-gēt'-me-not

30. sāge
ber
zel
i'gŷ
n'gŷ
n'gŷ
ēōa
ē'eus
sh'eŷ
r'tle

thōrn
shrūb
bough
jūiçe
fērns
rīngs
erūde
plānt
stōck
lārch
piā'til

un ripe'
vine'yard
brām'ble
dōg'wood
bōx'wood
hāre'-bēll
blūe'-bēll
fōx'-glōve
rāre'ripe
wōōd'bīne

bī ēn'ni al
a nēm'o ne
ea mēl'li ā
ō'le ān'der
sōl'i ta rŷ
snōw'drop
snōw'ball
grāpe'vine
brūsh'wood
la būr'num

bīt'ter-nūt
bīt'ter-erēss
bīt'ter-swēet
būt'ter-nut
gŷm'no spērm
ān'gi o spērm
phe nōg'a mōiš
thor ough wort
(thūr'o wērt)
mōrn'ing-glō'rŷ

XX. MINERAL KINGDOM.

231.	tĭn	slāte	āl'ka li	mĭn'er al	sĕe'ond a rŷ
mĕt'al	zĭne	chālk	ā'que oŭs	mĕr'eu ry	ter ti a ry
nĭck'el	lēad	flōat	ār'se nie	big'mufh	(tĕr'shĭ a rĭ)
pew'ter	fire	drift	eām'e o	i rid'i ūm	strāt'i fled
i ron	sālt	rŭcks	ēm'er ŷ	plāt'i nŭm	sĕr'pen tĭne
(i'ĕrn)	grĭt	stōne	sŷ'e nĭte	rhō'di ūm	hŷ'dro gen
eŷ'balt	zōne	erŭst	kā'o lin	dĭ'a mōnd	neŭ'tral ize
eār'bon	eŭal	grŭp	sŷ'di ūm	pŷ'rox ĕne	phōs'phor ū
232.	āge	wĕld	ob tain'	sap phire	am mō'ni ā
grāv'el	ōre	fōrge	re dŭce'	(sāf'ir)	brĭ tĕn'ni ā
jew'el	gĕm	āt'om	re ŷult'	in tagl io	sul phŭ'rie
bĕr'ŷl	trāp	mĭ'eā	re māins'	(in tāl'yo)	eār nĕl'lan
pĕb'ble	sārd	sŷ'dā	ex tĭnet'	tur quoisē	sta lĕe'tĭte
jās'per	pōst	ŷ'pal	eom bine'	(tŭr kĕz')	sta lĕg'mĭte
in'got	eōke	ŷ'nŷx	sup pōrt'	lime'stōne	ān'thra ėĭte
sĭl'ver	rōck	eōr'al	dĭs gōlve'	sānd'stōne	e quĭv'a lent
233.	māss	sōl'id	eōp'per	as bĕs'tŭs	ān'ti mo nŷ
āg'ate	mārl	flŭ'id	tĕm'per	grāph'ite	ām'e thŷst
tō'paz	trāp	as sāy'	spĕl'ter	sĕl'e nĭte	āl'a bās ter
gār'net	eĭāy	re āet'	fĕld'spar	stĕ'a tĭte	mān'gā nĕgē
strā'tā	sānd	ŭ nĭte'	mār'ble	ād'a mant	mān'gā nĭte
rĕ'cent	bŭrn	ru'bŷ	grān'ite	pōr'phy rŷ	sār'do nŷx
nĭ'trie	bāse	schist	bōwl'der	bĭ tŭ'men	eħrŷ's'o lite
ōx'ide	ĕārth	(shĭst)	sŭl'phur	dĭ mĭn'ish	eār'buŷ ele
234.	gōld	āĕ'idg	plās'tĭe	zo ōt'le	e vāp'o rāte
stōneŷ	mĕlt	al lōŷ'	nās'cent	plu tŭn'ie	brĭm'stōne
quartz	fōrm	pōt'ash	neŭ'tral	vol eān'ie	grāŷ'wācke
gneĭss	stĕel	rŭb'ble	brō'mine	au'gĭte	pŷ'rox ĕn'ie
chānge	flint	vā'por	pĕ'ri odg	eōm'pound	pōr'phy ry
fūmeŷ	lime	brĭt'tle	or gān'ie	sŭb'stance	po tās'si ūm
an nĕal'	shāle	zŷ'mie	skĕl'e ton	vōl'a tĭle	dĕ'eom pōŷē
ba sālt'	glōbe	dŭe'tĭle	eāl'ėi um	gĕn'er āte	māl'le a ble
dg bris'	pĕarl	frāg'tle	ēm'e rald	ehēm'ie al	pre ėĭp'i tāte

KINGDOM.

min'er al
 mēr'eu ry
 big'muth
 rid'i ūm
 plāt'i nūm
 rhō'di ūm
 di'a mōnd
 pūr'ox ēne
 sap phire
 sāl'ir)
 n tagl io
 in tāl'yo)
 ur quoise
 tār kēz')
 ime'stōne
 ānd'stōne
 s bēs'tūs
 rāph'ite
 ēl'e nite
 tē'a tite
 d'a mant
 ōr'phy rŷ
 i tū'men
 i min'ish
 ōt'ie
 lu tōn'ie
 ol cān'ie
 u'gite
 ōm'pound
 ūb'stance
 ōl'a tile
 ēn'er āte
 hēm'ie al

sēe'ond a rŷ
 ter ti a ry
 (tēr'shi a ri)
 strāt'i fied
 sēr'pen tine
 hŷ'dro gen
 neū'tral ize
 phōs'phor ū
 am mō'ni ā
 brī tān'ni ā
 sul phū'rie
 eār nēl'ian
 sta lē'e'tite
 sta lāg'mite
 ān'chra cite
 e quiv'a lent
 ān'ti mo nŷ
 ām'e chŷst
 āl'a bās ter
 mān'ga nēgē
 mān'gā nite
 sār'do nŷx
 ehŷrŷ's ō lite
 eār'bug ele
 e vāp'ō rāte
 brīm'stōne
 grāy'wācke
 pŷr'ox ēn'ie
 pōr'phy ry
 po tās'si ūm
 dō'eom pōgē
 māl'le a ble
 pre cip'i tāle

35.	ll'as	ge ōl'ō gŷ	si lū'ri an	min'er āl'ō gŷ
i gin	trī'as	sār'di ūs	de vō'ni an	min'er al ist
y gen	fū'el	nī'tro gen	sa lif'er ōūs	mēt'a mōr'phie
o cēne	a zō'te'	mās'to don	pā'le o zō'ie	mag ne si um
o cēne	a zō'ie	dēf'i nite	mag ne si a	(māg nē'zhī um)
o cēne	pēr'mi an	mēs'ō zō'ie	(māg nē'zhī ā)	pēt'ri fāe'tion
36.	jāg'ged	li uid	ge ōl'ō gist	a lū'mi nūm
s'tal	sāl'ine	(lik'wid)	ge ol o gize	erŷs'tal loid
r'beck	lūs'ter	fōōt'print	erŷs'tal lize	erŷs'tal line
ōr'rine	sōlv'ent	grēen'sand	āg'gre gate	eon glōm'er ate
cinth	sil'i eā	mūll'stōne	bēll'met'al	ehal cēd'ō nŷ
o dūce'	si liq'ie	zēeh'stein	ō'zo cē'rite	ehŷrŷ's ō ber ŷl
erēase'	ēp'i gēne	ce no zō'ie	si liq'i ealce	ear bon if'er ōūs
37.	ō'ō lite	pre cious	in'or gān'ie	eon'fla grā'tion
xt'ūre	na cre	(prēsh'us)	com būs'tion	hōrn'blēnde
e cies	(nā'ker)	a māl'gām	com būs'tive	tqur'ma line
ō'shēz)	mōlt'en	im bēd'ded	mag ne sian	rōt'ten stōne
lite	wēald'en	me tāl'lie	(māg nē'zhan)	un strāt'i fied
or ine	pŷ ri'tēg	ju rās'sie	cre ta ceous	fōs'sil if'er ōūs
h'e site	sūl'phu ret	trī ās'sie	(kre tā'shūs)	si liq'i fi eā'tion

Dictation Review.

MEDICINE relates to the prevention or cure of diseases of the body. An ailment is a morbid state of the body, not an acute disease. The patient had an infectious and malignant disease. Would he prefer allopathy, hydropathy, or homeopathy? Was the remedy allopathic, hydropathic, homeopathic, or botanic? A complaint is a slight disorder. A malady is a chronic or painful disorder. Was the fever scarlet, yellow, typhus, gastric, spotted, bilious, or choleric? The delirious invalid, a glutton and a cripple, suffered from the gout. Man suffers from diarrhea, toothache, rheumatism, cholera, dyspepsia, diphtheria, pneumonia, chilblains, dysentery, insanity, epilepsy, erysipelas, neuralgia, constipation, hydrophobia, congestion, inflammation, bronchitis, carbuncles, consumption, paralysis, nausea, pleurisy, etc.

Virus is a morbid poison ; venom, a poison from without, as from a bite or a sting. Is amputation a surgical operation ? The pharmacist, or druggist, sells many remedies, as arnica, balsam, salts, saltpetre, quassia, ipecac, aloes, gum arabic, tinctures, senna, rhubarb, arsenic, creosote, morphine, licorice, antidotes, sedatives, calomel, sassafras, valerian, liniment, strychnine, laudanum, chloroform, paregoric, magnesia, ammonia, elecampane, opodeldoc, sarsaparilla, etc.

POLITICS relates to human duty connected with municipal, state and national government. LAW is a command, or rule of conduct from rightful authority, or founded on long usage and the decisions of courts of justice. A suit may be civil, criminal, or in chancery. The persons and officers of a court are a judge, magistrate, chancellor, counselor, solicitor, barrister, lawyer, attorney, sheriff, bailiff, plaintiff, defendant, witness, a petit or a grand jury, a prisoner, tipstaff or constable, etc. A politician is versed in the science of government and the art of governing. He has to do with conventions, resolutions, petitions, investigations, ordinances, prosecutions, diplomacy, international proceedings, arbitrations, jurisprudence, etc.

WAR is an armed contest between nations or states. An aggressive attack and offensive war made our campaign defensive. Ammunition is the things used in loading fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds ; as, powder, balls, bombs, shot, etc. Weapons are any instruments used to fight with in war ; as a sword, pistol, cutlass, dagger, musket, carbine, cannon, javelin, gun, dirk, claymore, columbiad, bomb-shell, tomahawk, pike, howitzer, rifle, revolver, bayonet, falchion, etc. Soldiers, officers, and divisions are known as privates, troops, forces, army, cavalry, squadron, company, militia, regulars, sharpshooters, regiment, battalion, brigade, escort, cohort, legion, column, phalanx, conscript, cadet, pioneer, volunteer, recruit, scout, corps, squad, lancer, hussar, dragoon, sentry, fusileer, grenadier, carbineer, sentinel, corporal, colonel, chaplain, captain, marshal, ensign, sergeant, adjutant, major, lieutenant, brigadier, aid-de-camp, etc.

The ANIMAL KINGDOM contains all beings having animal life. Its first division is vertebrates, animals having a back-bone, as man, quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fishes. Species of living beings having distinctive characters form genera. Zoölogy treats of the varieties, characters, habits, and homes of animals. Mammals, the

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al operation? The pharm
arnica, balsam, salts, sal
es, senna, rhubarb, arseni
latives, calomel, sassafru
chloroform, paregoric, ma
arsaparilla, etc.

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a judge, magistrate, chan
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grand jury, a prisoner,
versed in the science o
ordinances, prosecutions
rations, jurisprudence, etc.
ons or states. An aggre
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Weapons are any instr
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e, revolver, bayonet, fal
s are known as private
mpany, militia, regular
e, escort, cohort, legion
volunteer, recruit, scout
fusileer, grenadier, car
captain, marshal, ensign
ier, aid-de-camp, etc.

l beings having animal
s having a back-bone, as
Species of living beings
Zoölogy treats of the
animals. Mammals, the

est class of vertebrates, are known by the females suckling their
ng. They are man, the gorilla, orang-outang, chimpanzee, bab-
monkey, ape, gibbon, elephant, rhinoceros, camelopard, drome-
hippopotamus, alpaca, agouti, aurochs, buffalo, marten, jackal,
ar, leopard, panther, cougar, giraffe, hyena, llama, ocelot, zebra,
-cat, wombat, wapiti, aardvark, antelope, gemsbok, hartbeest,
moset, moufflon, greyhound, guinea-pig, ichneumon, kangaroo,
verene, dolphin, porpoise, whale, camel, manatus, etc. Gregarious
als live in flocks. Carnivorous animals feed on flesh; frugivo-
on fruits; herbivorous, on herbs; graminivorous, on grass;
ctivorous, on insects; and omnivorous, on every thing.

birds are numerous, as the eagle, hawk, martin, nightingale,
ridge, plover, pigeon, pètrél, condor, canary, cassowary, curlew,
horant, albatross, chaffinch, falcon, flamingo, goshawk, grossbeak,
se, lammergeir, mavis, macaw, ostrich, osprey, penguin, paroquet,
l, turkey, toucan, vulture, widgeon, etc. *Reptiles* are known as
ds, turtles, snakes, frogs, an alligator, anaconda, adder, iguana,
ink, newt, cobra, tortoise, chameleon, crocodile, salamander, boa-
strictor, basilisk, viper, scincoidian, axolotl, rattle-snake, etc.
es are oviparous, or producing their young in eggs, living almost
lly in water; as, bass, cod, dolphin, anchovy, grayling, gudgeon,
dock, halibut, minnow, plaice, porpoise, perch, pike, shad, sole,
geon, salmon, tench, turbot, trout, mackerel, pickerel, etc.

Other Animals are known as *articulates*, *mollusks*, *radiates*, and
bryozoans. The *first* includes insects, as beetles, butterflies, etc.;
ers; myriapods, as centipeds; crustaceans, as crabs and lobsters;
worms, as earth-worm, leech, etc. The *second* includes cephalo-
s, as cuttle-fish or sepia; cephalates, as snails and other univalves;
phals, as oysters and other bivalves; ascidians, brachiopods,
bryozoans. The *third* includes echinoderms, as sea-urchins,
fishes, etc.; medusæ or jelly-fishes; and polyps. The *fourth*
udes sponges, rhizopods, and some animalcules. In these classes
scallop, seaslug, mussel, locust, cricket, cockle, earwig, hornet,
bee, bug, caterpillar, spoonworm, glow-worm, scorpion, locust,
flea, snail, whelk, slough, nautilus, silkworm, lepidopter, mag-
wasp, drone, midge, shrimp, prawn, cyclops, barnacle, trilobite,
roach, humble-bee or humble-bee, tarantula, periwinkle, etc.

The **VEGETABLE KINGDOM** is the portion of life in nature which includes plants. A plant is a living body, without voluntary motion, having a root, stem, and leaves. Botany treats of the structure of plants, the functions of their parts, their places of growth, their classes and names. Trees are known as locust, linden, poplar, maple, walnut, fir, willow, cypress, hemlock, chestnut, catalpa, hickory, cedar, magnolia, sycamore, ailantus, etc. Plants or their fruit are slender, drooping, trailing, creeping, twining, nodding, annual, biennial, perennial, deciduous, tough, juicy, pulpy, pungent, tart, acrid, ripe, delicious, luscious, succulent, herbaceous, phenogamous, etc. Flowering and medicinal plants are the rose, pink, aloe, lily, tulip, phlox, poppy, primrose, peony, plantain, pansy, pennyroyal, azalea, anemone, blue-bell, hare-bell, bergamot, crocus, columbine, camellia, bitter-sweet, dahlia, daffodil, daisy, fox-glove, fuchsia, geranium, holly-hock, heliotrope, hyacinth, hyssop, honeysuckle, laburnum, liverwort, lavender, marigold, monk's-hood, mignonette, narcissus, oleander, rosemary, sweet-brier, trefoil, thoroughwort, verbena, violet, wolf's-bane, wormwood, woodbine, portulaca, etc.

The **MINERAL KINGDOM** includes any inorganic species having a definite chemical composition. Rocks are simple minerals, or aggregates of minerals, which may also contain other imbedded mineral species. Metal is a substance with a peculiar lustre, called *metallic*, insoluble in water and usually solid. Metals are found either native, or combined with oxygen, sulphur, and other elements forming *ores*. Geology treats of the mineral constitution of the globe, the causes of its physical features, and its history. The *ages* are named the azoic, paleozoic, mesozoic, cenozoic, and the age of man. The *minerals* are quartz, mica, feldspar, asbestos, emery, brimstone, tourmaline, hornblende, basalt, granite, marble, porphyry, stalactite, stalagmite, syenite, limestone, graywacke, alabaster, graphite, selenite, steatite, anthracite, boulder, crystal, kaolin, adamant, sardonyx, bitumen, etc. The *metals* are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, nickel, mercury, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, manganese, arsenic, iridium, rhodium, platinum, spelter, bell-metal, etc. *Precious stones* are the diamond, emerald, sardonyx, sardius, chrysolite, jasper, agate, jacinth, chalcedony, beryl, sapphire, carbuncle, pearl, ruby, sard, topaz, opal, onyx, amethyst, garnet, carnelian, turquoise, cameo, etc.

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etc. Plants or their
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the rose, pink, aloe,
tain, pansy, penny-
ramot, crocus, colum-
y, fox-glove, fuchsia,
yssop, honeysuckle,
s-hood, mignonette,
thoroughwort, ver-
portulaca, etc.
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simple minerals, or
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eculiar lustre, called
Metals are found
and other elements
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porphyry, stalaactite,
r, graphite, selenite,
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iron, lead, nickel,
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asper, agate, jacinth,
y, sard, topaz, opal,
o, etc.

APPENDIX.

I. PRONUNCIATION.

1. WORDS PRONOUNCED SIMILARLY.

[These Lists of Words are for class exercises in PRONUNCIATION and ORAL SPELLING, the pupils pronouncing and spelling the words from the book.]

1.	bāy	tāil	māid	grāte	frāys
ail	bey	tāle	māde	grēat	phrāse
āle	hāy	vāle	māil	grāge	chāsed
āte	hey	vell	māle	grānge	chāste
eight	bāil	trāy	nāy	fāint	brāid
fāin	bāle	trey	neigh	feint	brāyed
fāne	hāil	sāil	māze	Dāne	slāy
feign	hāle	sāle	māize	deign	sleigh
2.	gāte	prāy	plāit	brāke	wāy
bāit	gāit	prey	plāte	break	weigh
bāte	fāte	pāin	plāin	wāin	stāke
bāse	fete	pāne	plāne	wāne	steak
bāss	lāin	rāin	vāne	wāll	strāit
bāys	lāne	reīn	veīn	wāle	strāight
bāize	lāid	reign	vāin	wāist	wāit
prāys	lāde	rāze	māne	wāste	weight
preys	pāil	rāys	māin	nāve	wāde
prāise	pāle	rāige	Māine	knāve	weighed
3.	āre	bāll	bāre	jām	rāck
ār	ār	bāwl	beār	jāmb	wrāck
ēre	gāll	pāll	fāir	lāx	trāet
ē'er	awl	Paul	fāre	lācks	trācked
hēir	eāll	teār	hāir	lāps	drām
pāre	eāul	tāre	hāre	lāpse	drāchm
pāir	gāll	weār	stāir	bāld	drāft
peār	gāul	wāre	stāre	bawled	drāught

4.	bē	hāll	paw	cāt	gu'ger
ādz	bēe	hāul	paūze	cāsto	gu'gur
āddz	bēat	hārt	elawz	sēeg	cār'at
bād	bēet	heārt	elauze	sēag	cār'rot
bāde	bēer	thēir	dēer	sēize	cān'on
rāp	blēr	thēre	dēar	erēek	cān'ron
wrāp	çēre	sēen	nēed	erēak	can vas
tār	sēer	sēine	knēed	bēech	(kūn'vas)
tācks	sēar	scēne	knēad	bēach	cān'vass
5.	fēat	mēan	tēam	lēach	gl'tar
sēnt	fēet	miēn	tēm	lēech	gl'ter
çēnt	fēa	mēed	wēen	lēaks	as çēnt'
scēnt	fēe	mēad	wēan	lēeks	as sēnt'
çēde	līef	wēak	rēek	plēce	bōld'er
sēed	lēaf	wēek	wrēak	pēace	bōwl'der
gūght	hēel	sēm	pēak	shēer	cāp'i tal
ōught	hēal	sēam	pique	shēar	cāp'i tol
6.	lēa	tīer	sēa	bēll	guēst
kēy	lēe	tēar	sēe	bēlle	guēssed
quay	pēal	mēte	slēeve	brēd	bēr'rŷ
(kē)	pēel	mēat	slēave	brēad	bur y
hēre	pīer	mēet	frēeze	rēst	(bēr'ri)
hēar	pēer	swēet	frīeze	wrēst	ces sion
rēad	stēal	suite	grēase	rēck	(sēsh'ūn)
rēed	stēel	(swēt)	Grēace	wrēck	sēs'sion
7.	fīr	bērth	rētch	hīde	hīre
çēll	fūr	birth	wretch	hīed	high'er
sēll	fūrŷ	sērge	(rēch)	rīce	in dīte'
çēil	fūrze	sūrge	rīte	rīse	in dīct'
sēel	sērf	quīre	wrīte	stīle	sēn'lor
sēal	sūrf	(kwīr)	rīght	stīfle	sēign'lor
rēd	pūrl	choīr	wrīght	blīte	çha grīn'
rēad	pēarl	(kwīr)	rīme	bīght	sha grēen'
ūrn	hērd	stēp	wryme	fīnd	cāl'en der
ēard	hēard	stēppe	(rīm)	fīned	cāl'en dar

8.

bŷ
buy
rŷe
wrŷ
çite
slite
slight

9.

eōte
eōat
fōre
fōur
hōes
hōse
lōne
lōan

10.

pōll
pōle
slōe
slōw
blōe
blew
(blū)

11.

eōre
corps
(kōr)
pōre
pōur
lōad
lōde
ōde
ōwed

east au'ger
easté au'gur
seeg eär'at
seeg eär'rot
seize eän'on
ereek eän'ron
ereak can vas
beech (kän'vas)
beach eän'vase

leach gl'tar
leech gl'ter
leaks as cönt'
leaks as sönt'
pièce bold'er
peäche bowl'der
sheer eäp'i tal
shear eäp'i tol

bäll guäst
bälle guäsed
öröd bër'ry
öröad bur y
öst (bër'ri)
öröst ces sion
öck (sësh'ün)
öröck sës'sion

hide hire
ied high'er
ce in dite'
se in dict'
ile sän'ior
yle sän'ior
te cha grin'
ght sha grün'
nd eäl'en der
ned eäl'en dar

8.	gilt	limb	isle	kill	söre
by	gullit	limn	alele	kila	söar
buy	gild	him	elime	nit	söw'er
rye	gullid	hým	elimb	knit	körn'el
wry	lypx	mlst	night	hie	colonel
çite	lipks	missed	knight	high	(körn'el)
site	ring	bäl'let	slight	nice	prin'cl pal
slight	wring	bäl'lot	slaight	gneiss	prin'cl ple
9.	time	böard	böar	böld	bür'röw
eöte	thyme	böred	böre	böwled	bor ough
eöat	(tim)	fört	böll	bröoch	(bür'rö)
före	möte	förte	böle	bröach	ehöl'er
föur	möat	döe	böwl	browg	eöl'lar
höeg	möan	döugh	glöze	browge	eoun'cil
höge	möwn	töld	glöwg	crews	eoun'sel
löne	löad	töled	gröan	(krqz)	eöm'pli ment
löan	löwed	tölled	gröwn	eruiqe	eöm'ple ment

10.	hō	hew	būt	hörde	rōde	fōrth
pōll	hōe	(hū)	bütt	hōard	rōad	fōurth
pōle	lō	hūe	dūn	nōge	rōwed	eōarse
slōe	low	Hūgh	dōno	knōwg	foul	eōurse
slōw	tōe	flūe	dūst	hōle	fowl	thrōne
blūe	tōw	flew	dōst	whōle	(foul)	thrōwn
blew	rōe	slūe	nūn	mōdo	rōte	bōrne
(blū)	rōw	slēw	nōne	mōwed	wrōte	bōurne

11.	O	rōge	bōw	nōt	sūm	thrōe
eōre	ōh	rows	beau	knōt	sōme	thrōw
corps	ōwe	(rōz)	(bō)	ryde	bow	rūng
(kōr)	ōre	sōle	sō	rōōd	(bou)	wrūng
pōre	ōar	sōul	sew	tq	bough	skūll
pōur	ō'er	lōck	(sō)	tōō	rūff	seūll
lōad	tōn	loch	sōw	tuq	rough	wōōd
lōde	tūn	(lōk)	wōn	dūe	(rūf)	wōūld
ōde	sōn	tōad	one	dew	rōōt	plūm
ōwed	sūn	tōwed	(wūn)	(dū)	rqute	plūmb

12.	new	mūge	threw	hōp	mōre
ewe	(nū)	mewə	(thrq)	wōp	mōw'er
(yq)	knew	our	thrqugh	stōp	flour
yqu	elūe	hour	brews	stqup	flow'er
yew	clew	bryte	(brqz)	lōre	ēōz'en
(yq)	(klū)	bryit	bryūge	lōw'er	ēōūg'in
13.	vi'al	i'dle	riġ'or	mēd'al	mār'shal
ānt	vi'ol	i'dol	riġ'ger	mēd'dle	mār'tial
āunt	l're	i'dyl	sūe'eor	mān'or	māre'schal
bōy	li'ar	çyġ'net	sūck'er	mān'ner	in vāde'
buoy	lēan	sīg'net	bār'on	prōf'it	in veighed
(bwəi)	l'en	pāl'ette	bār'ren	prōph'et	de viġ'er
lōrd	dire	pāl'let	ġām'ble	ēūr'rant	de viġ'or
lāud	d'y'er	pāl'ate	ġām'bol	ēūr'rent	dī viġ'or
ēōrd	lēv'y	pēd'al	lēss'en	fā'ther	pōp'u laçe
chord	lēv'ee	pēd'dle	lēss'on	fār'ther	pōp'u loūs
(kərd)	shōne	çēl'lar	mēt'al	pās'sa ble	ēōn'fi dant
alms	shōwn	sēll'er	mēt'tle	pās'si ble	ēōn'fi dānt'
(āmz)	d'y'ing	bēt'ter	çym'bal	in dī'ter	de scend'ent
ārmq	d'y'e'ing	bēt'tor	sym'bol	in dict'or	de scend'ant

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will read the following sentences, emphasising the words in *Italics*, thus testing their PRONUNCIATION; define and spell the *Italic* words orally, the teacher reading the sentences slowly and distinctly; and write the sentences from dictation.]

HOLD my *bale* while I *bail* the *bōat*. The *Bey* has a *bōat* in the *bay*. Break *flax* with a *braks*. *Deign* to say what can *ail* the *Dane*. He ate *eight* eggs and drank *ale*. Win your *bays*. The *clōth* is *baize*. That *base* man sang *basa*. *Braid* the *lash*. The *āss* *brayed*. A snake *chased* the *chaste* child. I would *fain* know why you *feign* to build a *fane*. Her *faint* heart led her to use a *feint*. What was his *fate* at the grand *fete*. The words, "The *clōth* *frays*," form a *phrase*. The *pale* girl filled a *pail* at the *gate*. Did you note the *hale* man's odd *gait*, in the snow and *hail*? See the *great* cook *grate* the *rōōt*. *Hey*, boys! stir the *hay*. A *knave* broke the *nave* of

hōp mōre
ehōp mōw'er
stōp flour
stqup flow'er
ōre ēōz'en
ōw'er ēōūg'in

'al mār'shal
'dle mār'tial
'or märe'schal
'ner in vāde'
'it in veighed
h'et de vīg'er
rant de vīg'or
rent dī vīg'or
ner pōp'u laçe
her pōp'u loūs
sa bie ēōn'fi dant
i bie ēōn'fi dānt'
'ter de scend'ent
et'or de scend'ant

iew.

g the words in *Italics*, thus
c words orally, the teacher
e sentences from dictation.]

The *Bey* has a *bōat* in
Deign to say what can
ale. Win your *bays*.
Braid the lash. The
I would *fain* know
led her to use a *feint*.
is, "The *clōth frays*,"
e gate. Did you note
See the *great* cook
have broke the *nave* of

a wheel. He *laid* down his *cōat*, and helped *lade* the ship that had
lain near the *lane*. The *maid* made a hood. The *male* child lost the
main chance to *mail* the letter. If the horse from *Maine* neigh, grasp
his *mane*. *Nay*; it is *plain* he is in no *maze* to see *maize* grow. It
will *pain* us, if you break the *plane* pane of glass. *Plait* her hair.
Get a *plate* of *frȳit*, I *pray* you. *Puss* has her *prey*.

2. If it *rain*, loose the *rein* and ride fast in the *sleigh*. If that king
reign, he will *slay* us, and *raze* our town. *Raise* the *bōat's* *sāil* in
the sun's *rays*. Eat *steak*, if it be for *sale*. Set the *stake* *straight*.
Wade the *strait*. I *weighed* him and knew his *weight*. *Wait* and
hear a *tale* of a *dōg's* *tail*. *Weigh* the cake on the *tray*. The *trey* in
cards has three spots. Lead the *way*. Use no *veil* in that cool *vale*.
The *vain* lad burst a *vein*. The *vane* pointed east. The lash made
the dog *wail* and left a *wale* on his flesh. *Mōōn's* *wane* or *waste*. Ride
in a *wain*. Her *waist* is small. A *canon* is a rule or law. The *can-*
non ball fits the *auger* hole. Buy gold of twenty *carats*. Fill the
canvas bag with *carrots*. From the *capital* speech of the senator in
the *capitol*, I *augur* success in the *canvass*.

3. Drive the *tacks* with the *ads*. He *adds* a *drachm* to my *tax*.
The *bad* man *bade* him drink a *dram*. Did he *jam* his hand on the
gamb? *Puss* *laps* milk. Heed the *lapse* of time. The *lax* man *lacks*
bread. Fill the *hay-rack*. *Wrack* is a sea-plant. *Wrap* up well.
Rap the door. I *tracked* the ox on that *tract* of land. *Ought* we to
pay *aught* for that *ark*, or *bōat*? That *mark* is an *arc*. My *heart* was
sick, when he shot the *hart*. He made *all* the holes with an *awl*. The
bold Gaul *bawled* for a ball of yarn. If you *call*, do not *bawl*. *Haul*
the hay to the *hall*; but do not *gall* the horse. *Paul* may get a *caul*
for Ann's *hāir*. Did the *pall* swāy? The cat's *sōft* *paws* have *claws*.
Read the *clause*, and then *pause*. Was the *heir* to this land *e'er* in
want of pure *air*, ere he left *hōme*? Did he *bear* the *fair* child on
his *bare* arms? Pay *their* *fare* by stage. I saw a *hair* in the *hare*.
Pie. *Pare* a pair of *pears*. He *stares* at the *stairs*. Do not *tear* the
dress, if you *wear* it. Wheat and *tares* grew *there*. He *lōst* *casts*
when he *cast* her *ōff*. I will pay your *draft*, for the *draught* horse.

4. Let the *bse* be. Do not *beat* the lad with a *beech* rod, if he eat a
beet. The boat in the *creek* is near the *beuch*. The wheels *creak*.
Beer brought him to his *bier*. He made a *breach* in the wall with the

breech of his gun. To *cede* is to yield or give up. Birds eat *seed*. To *cere* is to smear with wax. The *seer* saw a *sear* leaf. The *seal* on my note was red. *Ceil* the room. *Seel* means to close the eyes. The dear boy fed the *deer*. It is quite a *feat* to write with one's feet. *Flee* from the *flea*. Did milk *freeze* on the *frieze*, or *nap*? Once *Greece* was free. See the *grease* spot. His sore *heel* will *heal*. *Here* we can *hear* him. You *need* a *key* for the door. *Knead* the *dough*. This is *knead* grass. The ship is at the *quay*. Sheep feed on the *lea* near the *lee* shore. *Leach* the ashes. *Leech* the wound. I'd as lief as not tear out the *leaf*. The boat *leaks*. Eat *leeks*. The *mean* has no *meed*. Drink *mead*. His *mien* I love. *Mete* out the *meat* for those that *meet* here. To keep the *peace*, the *peer* gave a *piece* of land for a *pier*, or wharf. To *pique* me, she stood on the mountain *peak*. Hear the *peal* of bells. The *pear* has a thin *peel*.

5. If he *read* a *scene* from that play, shake a *reed* at him. I have *seen* fish caught in that *seine*. While they *reek* with blood, they *wreak* their wrath on those *weak* men. Did you *see* the deep *sea* last *week*? The *sleeve* did *seem* to have no *seam*. He *sees* them *seize* the ship on the high *seas*. Get the *slave* of the silk. It is *sheer* shame to *shear* sheep in March. Did he *steal* the *steel* chain? The *sweet* girl has a *suite* of rooms. As I drive the *team*, the air *teems* with flies. With a *tear* she saw a *tier* of the slain. It is time, I *ween*, to *wean* the child. Our *guest* guessed that the *belle* rang the *bell*. She is well-bred. Eat *bread*. He led the *wretch* to the *cell*. Did the sick child *retch*? He *sent* the lad to *sell* some *lead*. Pay a *cent* for the *sweet scent*. He *read* the *red* book. What *reck* ye of the ship's *wreck*? If he *step* up, *wrest* the knife from him. *Rest* on the *steppe*, or vast plain. On my *birth*-day, I took a *berth* in the boat. *Earn* the rare *urn*. I put your *fur* cap on the *fir*-tree. Wear *furs*. *Furze* is a shrub. I *heard* the *herd*. I saw a *pearl* in the brook that *purle* there. The *serf* swam in the *surf*. A *surge* wet my *serge* coat.

6. Fish *bite* in that *bight*. *Buy* tea *by* the pound. The *site* of my house is in *sight*. *Cite* him to come. They *climb* *high* rocks in that cold *clime*. I will *hide* one *eye* and *hie* to my home. Beasts *die*. *Dye* the yarn. *Find* some *rice*. The judge *fined* me. They *hied* to that *rise* of ground. The bold *knight* came *by* *night*. *Lie* down. We make soap of *lye* and grease. Will *rye* make *nice* bread? The

re up. Birds eat seed
 sear leaf. The seal on
 to close the eyes. The
 write with one's feet.
 frieze, or nap? Once
 re heel will heal. Here
 or. Knead the dough.
 Sheep feed on the lea
 he wound. I'd as lief
 leaks. The mean has
 Mete out the meat for
 peer gave a piece of
 stood on the mountain
 thin peel.

reed at him. I have
 creek with blood, they
 see the deep sea last
 He sees them seize the
 k. It is sheer shame
 el chain? The sweet
 n, the air teems with
 It is time, I ween, to
 rang the bell. She is
 he cell. Did the sick
 . Pay a cent for the
 eek ye of the ship's
 Rest on the steppe,
 in the boat. Earn
 Wear furs. Furs
 the brook that purls
 t my serge coat.
 and. The site of my
 b high rocks in that
 home. Beasts die.
 I me. They hied to
 y night. Lie down.
 ke nice bread? The

rock is of *gneiss*. She *sighed*. Her neck is *wry*, or turned to one *side*.
 If the choir sing, bring a *quire* of paper. *Rime* means white frost.
 The words *rhyme*. That *rite* of the Church is *right*. The *wright*
 can mend the wheel and *write* a note. You *slight* my *sleight*, or trick,
 of hand. His *style* is terse. Take *time* to climb the *stile*, or steps.
 I know where wild *thyme* grows. A rat had *been* in the *bin* of grain.
 If they *gild* the book, the *guild*, or club, will pay for the *gilt*. If he
 kill my son in the lime-kiln, his *guilt* must be known. I heard him
 sing a *hymn* in the inn. *Limn* or paint the *limb* of a tree. Did the
 lynx break the *links* of the chain? She *missed* her *ring* in the *mist*.
 I saw a *nit* on the calf. *Knit* hose. *Wring* out the cloth.

7. The bold man *bowled* well. Pin the cape with her *brooch*.
Broach the whole cask of ale. A *boar* bore the dog on his tusk. He
 bored a hole in a board. He put the *bowl* of a plant into my bowl of
 milk. *Bole* is fine clay, not coarse. Trace the *course* of the stream.
 The beau shot with a bow. Has the pear a *core*? To drill the *corps*
 at the fort is his *forte*. Put on your coat and drive the sheep out of
 the cote. Will the doe eat dough? In the fore part of the day, I saw
 four men go forth for the fourth time. *Gloze* not sin. The eel
 gloves. I have heard him groan since he has grown stout. That
 horde will hoard eörn. He hoes the corn with a hoe. Ho! he has a
 hole in his hose. That lone man knows that I want the whole loan.
 The ox loved when I struck his nose. When a mote was in his eye, I
 heard him moan. I know a load of grass is mown; for I moved it.
 Lo! the man lies low in the moat. That lode, or vein, of ore is rich.
 O John, did you owe him? Oh, for shame! he owed him for the ode.
 We went o'er the lake with one oar. He struck my poll, or head,
 with a pole. He pores o'er a book. Pour out tea. He rowed the boat.
 She rode the mule in the road. The roe can swim. Row the boat.
 Learn by rote what he wrote. Smell the rose. The trees are in rows.
 The slow lad may eat a shoe. My shoe has a sole. His soul can not die.
 Sow the rye so; and then sew my coat. Birds soar. I felt a throe of
 pain, as I strove to throw the toad with my sore hand. The king's
 throne was thrown down. He towed the boat. Put tow on your sore
 toe. I told the tale. He tolled the bell. I toled the sheep with salt.

8. I did not throw a knot. I found a key and a lock near the loch,
 or lake. Does he bruise his hands when he brews beer? The bruit is

that the *brute* was slain. The *crews* of the ships will *cruise* for a month. Does he *whoop* when you roll your *hoop*? The *rude* boy knows that a *rood* of land is one fourth of an acre. *Stoop* to the *stoup* for holy water. She, *too*, may go to town with the *two* boys. He *threw* a *stone* through the pane. The wind *blew* the *blue* elth. If it were *once* lost, I *knew* that *Hugh* could get no *clue* to my *new* ring. The pay for that *clew*, or ball of thread, is *due*. *Dew* is on the grass. *Hew* wood of a dark *hue*. While you *muse*, the cat *mews*. Birds *flew* up the *flue*. They *slew* my son. Do not *slue* the sled round. Buy all *but* the *butt* of wine. The *dun* has *done* the deed. *Dost* thou see the *dust*? *None* knew the *nun*. The wall is *plumb*. Get *some* *plums* for my son. Pay the full *sum*. The *rough* winds blew off her *ruff*. Would you go to the *wood* when the *sun* shines? She *wrung* her hands when I *rung* the bell. *Scull* the boat. His *skull* is thick. Give a *ton* of hay for a *tun* of wine. The *fowl* was on a *bough*. *Bow* to our friends an *hour* hence. Do not *foul* our well. On our *route*, we dug this *root*. That *ballet* mocks a free *ballot*.

9. Our colonel was *bolder* than a *higher* officer. I prefer *flour*, not grain in the *kernel*. This *flower* grew near a *boulder*. If you hire the *mower*, pay *more* wages. Our *cousin's* attempt to *cozen* the trader, caused no little *chagrin*. The box was covered with *shagreen*. In her rash *choler*, she tore the lace collar. The *seignior* refused the *cession* of his lands. If the jury *indict* you this *session*, *indite* a letter to the *senior* counsel. His *lore* will influence the city *council* and the *lower* court. Rabbits *burrow* near the old *borough* with its sparse dwellers. Expect a *complement* of *compliments*. By giving *alms*, our *aunt* became the *idol* of the *idle* populace of a *populous* town. That *idyl* of the *prophet* and poet will *profit* us. A *lesson* from the *ant* may *lessen* your wants. The sinking *boy* clasped the *buoy* with his arms for *succor*. He has a very dainty *palate*. The dying *baron* lay on a *pallet* of straw. The painter mixes colors on a *palette*. A *tow* cord is not the *chord* of a *lyre* or a *viol*. The *liar* said the *aisle* of a temple on that *barren* *isle* is a mile wide. The *dye*r broke a *vial* of rare *dye* while *dyeing* the cloth. The *better* was not much *better* than a gambler. *Gambol* like a lamb, but do not *gamble* for gold. The judge has a *lien* on that *lean* team. The *dire* news and the *manner* of the owner of the *manor* caused my

fath
levy
state
on a
will
the n
indit
my c
divis

[TA
Oral a

1.
A,
vitem
grass

14.
e'ra
pl'ea
ab'ba
so'fa
so'da
mi'ea
vil'la
pr'o'a
pöl'ka

2
WB
in the

ships will cruise for a
hoop? The rude boy
cre. Stoop to the stoup
th the two boys. He
to the blue eldth. If it
o clue to my new ring.
Dew is on the grass.
cat meows. Birds flew
e sled round. Buy all
d. Dost thou see the
mb. Get some plums
nds blew off her ruff.
nes? She wrung her
. His skull is thick.
was on a bough. Bow
well. On our route,
t.
I prefer flour, not
boulder. If you hire
ot to cozen the trader,
d with shagreen. In
seignior refused the
this session, indite a
ence the city council
old borough with its
oliments. By giving
oulaces of a populous
st us. A lesson from
oy clasped the buoy
palate. The dying
mixes colors on a
or a viol. The liar
a mile wide. The
cloth. The better
like a lamb, but do
at lean team. The
e manor caused my

father to go farther. At the weekly levee, the marshal announced the levy of new forces. He inveighed against a proposal to invade the state. A metal cymbal was used for martial music. A symbol of love, on a gold medal, was shown as the moon shone on the sea. The seller will close his cellar and peddle the clothes not yet sold. A cygnet was the motto on his signet. Do not meddle with the organ pedal. The inditer wrote a note to the indictor. A currant bush grows beside my door. Swim with the current. The deviser of this fractional divisor was the devisor of an estate.

II. FACTS IN PRONUNCIATION.

[The following Lists of Words are for Class Exercises in Pronunciation, and Oral and Written Spelling.]

1. A INITIAL, FINAL, OR UNEMPHATIC.

A, as an initial or final unaccented syllable, or as an unemphatic word, should be pronounced nearly like a in ask, grass—though the volume of sound is somewhat less; as,

14.	à dŏ'	à side'	à bōde'	à wāke'	à erōss'	ăst'h'mă
ēră	à gŏ'	à bide'	à dōre'	à wārd'	à ghâst'	quas'siă
pl'eă	à bêt'	à tilt'	à bāse'	à mōng'	à bound'	sa li'nă
ăb'bă	à făr'	à vail'	à bōve'	à mās'	Că'bă	sa li'vă
sŏ'fă	à lās'	à vâst'	à wăit'	à māze'	chī'nă	à rŏ'mă
sŏ'dă	à hŏy'	à eŭte'	à părt'	à mēnd'	ēr'tră	sil'i eă
mi'eă	à mid'	à tōne'	à glŏw'	à mŭge'	lă'mă	al păe'ă
vil'lă	à vow'	à bâte'	à lărm'	à mŭck'	măn'nă	nĕb'u lă
prŏ'ă	à wăy'	à bout'	à găze'	à drŏit'	stăn'ză	ă ză'le ă
pŏl'kă	ă fire'	ă grĕe'	ă miss'	ă nŏint'	eŏm'mă	gŏ ril'lă

2. U OR EW PRECEDED BY R OR SH.

WHEN u long, or ew, is preceded by r or the sound of sh, in the same syllable, it has the sound of o in move (u); as,

15.	rŭe	rŭ'in	trŭ'ant	pe rŭse'	prŭ'der ȳ
trŭce	rŭle	rŭ'by	brŭ'er	pe rŭke'	erŭ'ci ble
trŭth	rŭse	rŭ'ble	un trŭe'	in trŭde'	erŭ'ci fix
erŭde	rŭth	rŭl'er	im brŭe'	su mach	serŭ'ti nȳ
prŭde	brŭe	rŭ'ral	brŭ'tish	(shŭ'măk)	trŭ'eu lent
prŭne	drew	erŭ'et	rŭth'ful	prŭ'dençe	rŭ'bi eünd
shrew	erew	drŭ'id	rŭth'less	in sure	rŭ'di ment
shrewd	grew	trŭ'lȳ	prŭ'dent	(in shŭr')	serŭ'pu louš
sprŭce	trŭe	rŭ'mor	prŭd'ish	ab strŭse'	in tru sion
brŭ'tal	frŭit	rŭ'brie	prŭn'ing	as sure	(in trŭ'zhŭn)
frŭ'gal	sure	rŭ'gate	serŭ'ple	(ash shŭr')	ob trŭ sion
trŭ'ant	(shŭr)	rŭ'gĭne	frŭit'ful	erŭ'ci fȳ	pro trŭ'sion

3. THE TERMINATION EN.

Most words ending in *en*, unless *e* is preceded by *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*, drop the *e* in pronunciation ; as,

16.	tăk'en	făl'en	ġăr'den	wăr'den	bră'zen
ĉ'ven	wăk'en	făt'ten	hărd'en	wăk'en	blăck'en
ôv'en	hôv'en	shăk'en	hăav'en	wôod'en	ĉărth'en
ôft'en	wôv'en	eră'ven	sôft'en	whit'en	hăa'then
săv'en	dôz'en	kĭt'ten	spôk'en	stĭf'en	chăst'en
rip'en	lĭst'en	sĭlk'en	hôi'den	ġlĭst'en	heărk'en
rĭv'en	lăad'en	sĭck'en	sŭnk'en	ġlăd'den	shôrt'en
ġiv'en	lăav'en	drĭv'en	ġôld'en	quĭck'en	threăt'en
vĭx'en	hăss'en	băr'den	brôk'en	thĭck'en	fright'en
tô'ken	făst'en	dăep'en	môlt'en	amĭt'ten	bright'en

The following are *all* the words in which the *e* should be sounded, except those having *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r* preceding *e*, and of these the *e* is silent only in *fallen*, *stôlen*, and *swôllen* :

17.	lĭ'ehen	jôr'ken	row en	yew en	măr'ten	chĭck'en
hă'pen	lăt'ten	plăt'en	(rou'en)	(yŭ'en)	mĭt'ten	kĭtch'en
păt'en	slôv'en	păt'ten	sŭd'den	hȳ'phen	wĭck'en	mȳn'chen

4. THE TERMINATION ED.

WORDS ending in *ed* usually drop the *e* in pronunciation, unless it is preceded by *d* or *t*; as,

pru'der ʃ
eru'ci ble
eru'ci fix
eru'ti nŷ
tru'eu lent
ru'bi eund
ru'di ment
seru'pu louŷ
in tru sion
(in tru'zhun)
ob tru sion
pro tru'sion

18.	snēzed	gīg'gled	de tāined'	ex am'ined
plāced	whēezed	nib'bled	ob tāined'	ān'a lŷzed
chāssed	griēved	eäck'led	pre vāiled'	süb'til ized
chāfed	squeezed	bāb'bled	ex plāined'	dis chārged'
shāked	elēanged	gāb'bled	ab stāined'	eāt'e ehiged'
shāved	writhed	wār'bled	ar rānged'	rēe'og nized
blāmed	bounced	shūf'fled	de rānged'	seru'ti nized

But in adverbs formed by adding *ly*, and in nouns formed by adding *ness* to words ending in *ed*, the *e* is sounded, as in assuredly, composedness. Also in some participial and other *adjectives*; as,

EN.
preceded by *l, m, n,*

19.	dög'ged	pīck'ed	wīck'ed	stüb'bed	strēak'ed
ā'ged	rāg'ged	eūrs'ed	wīng'ed	erāb'bed	wrētch'ed
nā'ked	rūg'ged	eūs'ped	lēarn'ed	erāg'ged	be lōv'ed
lēg'ged	hōök'ed	sā'ered	blēss'ed	erōök'ed	un lēarn'ed
jāg'ged	pēak'ed	deñ'ced	brīnd'ed	erūtch'ed	lēarn'ed lŷ

5. THE TERMINATION EL.

THE *e* in the termination *el* is usually sounded; as,

the *e* should be
preceding *e*, and
and swollen:

20.	ān'gel	mōd'el	tūn'nel	bār'el	pēt'el
lā'bel	pān'el	līn'tel	fūn'nel	chīg'el	mōr'sel
lāv'el	jew'el	lāu'el	nīck'el	chāp'el	kēs'trel
bēv'el	eām'el	tīn'sel	grāv'el	eān'cel	seūl'pel
hōv'el	vow'el	trāv'el	gōs'pel	vēs'sel	quar'el

In the following and *only exceptions* the *e* is silent; as,

ēr'ten chick'en
īt'ten kitch'en
ck'en mŷn'chen

21.	bē'tel	sniv'el	shēk'el	bār'bel	chāt'tel
rāv'el	nā'vel	driv'el	swiv'el	mān'tel	shriv'el
ēa'gel	qu'gel	seōv'el	tēa'gel	mūs'sel	mis pick'el
hā'zel	grōv'el	shōv'el	drāz'el	wēa'gel	mān'gel-wūr'zel

6. WORDS COMMENCING IN DIS.

IN words commencing in *dis*, the *s* usually has its regular atonic sound ; as,

22.	dis plāy'	dis gūst'	dis bānd'	dis ā'ble	dis fā'vor
	dis pēl'	dis pūte'	dis eūss'	dis miss'	dis'a vow'
	dis māy'	dis sēet'	dis eārd'	dis erēet'	dis'al low'
	dis till'	dis sēnt'	dis tīnet'	dis pātch'	dis'an nēx'
	dis like'	dis tēnd'	dis trāet'	dis trūst'	dis'ar rāy'
	dis vāt'	dis pōrt'	dis plāce'	dis lōdge'	dis eōl'or
	dis jōin'	dis pōge'	dis elōge'	dis trēss'	dis eōv'er
					dis eōm'fort

It has the sound of *z* in *ten* words and their derivatives :

23.	dis hēir'	dis sōlve'	dis dāin'
dis ārm'	dis ōwn'	dis cern	dis hōn'or
dis'mal	dis ēage'	(diz zērn')	dis ās'ter

7. FINAL TH.

NOUNS which, in the singular, end in *th* atonic, usually retain the same sound in the plural ; as,

24.		dēath	dēaths	ēarth	ēarths
pīth	pīths	swāth	swāths	dēarth	dēarths
mīth	mīths	youth	youths	shēath	shēaths
fāith	fāiths	smith	smiths	hēarth	hēarths
elōth	elōths	width	widths	hēalth	hēalths
trōth	trōths	wrāth	wrāths	wēalth	wēalths
brōth	brōths	lēngth	lēngths	grōwth	grōwths
trūth	trūths	brēath	brēaths	brēadth	brēadths

Eight words only, ending in *th* atonic in the singular number, change it to *th* subtonic in forming the plural ; as,

25.	pāth	pāths	mōth	mōths	
lāth	lāths	ōath	ōaths	mōuth	mōuths
bāth	bāths	elōth	elōths	wrēath	wrēaths

IN DIS.

ally has its regu-

'ble dīs fā'vor
vow' dīs cī'ple
low' dīs lō'y'al
n nēx' dīs ōr'der
r rāy' dīs eōm'fit
ōl'or dīs erēd'it
ōv'er dīs eōm'fort

their derivatives :

dīg dāln'
dīg hōn'or
dīg ās'ter

h atonic, usually

rfh ēarfh
arfh dēarfh
Eafh shēafh
ārfh hēārfh
alfh hēalfh
alfh wēalfh
wrfh grōwfh
adfh brēadfh

in the singular
the plural ; as,

nōfh mōthg
moufh monthg
wreāfh wreāthg

8. DISCRIMINATIVE ACCENT.

DISSYLLABLES in which the same word is used for a *verb*, or a *noun* or *adjective*, are distinguished by accenting the noun or adjective on the *first* syllable, and the verb on the *second*. A few dissyllables, at once *nouns* and *adjectives*, accent the noun on the *first* syllable and the verb on the *last* :

26.		ēs'say	es sāy'	ēs'eōrt	es eōrt'
āf'fix	af fix'	āb'straet	ab strāet'	eōn'sōle	eon sōle'
āe'cent	ae cēnt'	eōn'erete	eon erēte'	auḡ'ment	auḡ mēnt'
āb'sent	ab sēnt'	eōn'duet	eon dūet'	eōm'paet	eom pāet'
au'gust	au ḡust'	eōn'fiet	eon fliet'	eōm'pound	eom pound'
eōl'leet	eol lēet'	eōn'serve	eon sērve'	frē'quent	fre quēnt'
ēm'ent	ēe mēnt'	eōn'traet	eon trāet'	in'crease	in erēase'
eōn'cert	eon cērt'	eōn'trast	eon trāst'	in' stīnet	in stīnet'
eōn'fine	eon fine'	eōn'vērt	eon vērt'	eōl'lēague	eol lēague'
eōn'test	eon tēst'	eōn'vērse	eon vērse'	trāns'pōrt	trāns pōrt'

27.		eōn'vōy	eon vōy'	dēs'eant	des eānt'
dēs'ert	de ḡert'	eōn'viet	eon viet'	im'press	im prēss'
dī'gest	dī ḡest'	ēs'port	ex pōrt'	mīn'ute	mi nūte'
in'sult	in sūlt'	ḡāl'lant	gal lānt'	pēr'fume	per fūme'
prē'fix	pre fix'	im'port	im pōrt'	fēr'ment	fer mēnt'
rēb'el	re bēl'	prō'jeet	pro jēet'	trāns'fer	trans fēr'
rēe'ord	re eōrd'	prō'test	pro tēst'	tōr'ment	tor mēnt'
rē'tail	re tāil'	ūp'start	up stārt'	sūr'name	sur nāme'
rē'use	re fūge'	sūb'jeet	sub jēet'	prēm'ise	pre mlge'
ōb'jeet'	ob jēet'	prēs'ent	pre gēnt'	prōḡ'ress	pro ḡrēss'
ēr'traet	ex trāet'	prōd'uce	pro dūce'	in'ter diet	in ter dīet'

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will read these sentences distinctly, accenting with force *Italic words*, thus showing DISCRIMINATIVE ACCENT.]

WHY does your *ab'sent* friend *absent* himself? Did he *abstract* an *abstract* of your speech from the desk? Note the mark of accent, and accent the right syllable. *Affix* an *affix* to that word.

Secure an *augment* to the army. Rain *augments* the stream. In *August*, the *august* writer entered into a *compact* to prepare a *compact* discourse. Buy some *cement*, and *cement* the glass. If we *colleague*, my *colleague* will do the speaking. Read the *collect*. *Collect* the taxes. *Compound* the drugs. Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. Attend the *concert*. *Concert* measures. Gold is a porous *concrete*. Blood *concretes* in a bowl. His *conduct* was good. *Conduct* your affairs with prudence. The army will not pass the *confines* of the state. *Confine* the criminal. The *conflict* was bloody. The laws *conflict*. The *conserve* is good. *Conserve* the fruit. The *contest* was perilous. *Contest* the claim. The *contract* is void. Moisture *contracts* a rope. Observe the *contrast* between a well-bred man and a clown. The shrub *contrasts* finely with the oak. *Converse* with each other. Hold *converse* with nature. *Convert* ice into water. The *convert* is zealous. *Convict* the convict of his error. The *convoy* will *convoy* the fleet. *Desert* us not in the *desert*. The bird sung her *descant*. People *descant* on your acts. Read the *digest*. *Digest* your reply. The *escort* will *escort* the king. Did he *essay* to write an *essay*? They will *export* our *exports*. Read an *extract*. *Extract* a tooth.

2. Beer will *ferment* if you put a *ferment* into it. *Console* the afflicted. Put the vase on the *console*. Eternal *torment* will *torment* the impenitent sinner. Do you understand the *import* of these words? We *import* teas. *Impress* that fact on his mind. The age bears his *impress*. *Incense* him not. Burn *incense* at High Mass. My *increase* is taken to *increase* your wealth. *Instinct*, not reason, rendered the herd *instinct* with spirit. His *insult* did not move me. Do not *insult* my friend. If the Pope should lay an *interdict* on the country, it would *interdict* the clergy from performing the public offices of the Church. If you remove that *object*, I will not *object* to the place. *Perfume* the room with rich *perfume*. *Prefix* a *prefix* to that word. One *premise* is false. I *premise* these remarks that you may know why I *present* this subject on the *present* occasion. The farmer will *produce* *produce* enough for his family. If that *project* fail, he will *project* another. The ships *progress*. He is commended for his *progress* in learning. He *protests* against your vote. The *protest* of the minority was not respected. Why did that *rebel* *rebel*? *Record* the name. The *records* are lost. Did he *refuse* to accept the *refuse* papers?

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Retail the goods I bought at *retail*. That *subject* of discussion would *subject* you to annoyance. If he desire a *surname*, I will *surname* him Simple. He took a *survey* of the harbor. *Survey* the land. *Transfer* your right to the land. Is the *transfer* legal? If the *upstart* *upstart* at the news, *transport* him in the first *transport* that sails.

III. RULES IN SPELLING.

MONOSYLLABLES ENDING IN *F, L, OR S*, immediately preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, staff, mill, brass.

EXCEPTIONS.—As, clef, gas, has, his, if, is, of, pus, this, thus, us, was, yes.

2. **MONOSYLLABLES NOT THUS ENDING IN *F, L, OR S***, do not double the final consonant; as, God, sun.

EXCEPTIONS.—Add, burr, butt, buzz, ebb, egg, err, fizz, fuzz, inn, odd.

3. **MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED FINAL SYLLABLES** ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before an added syllable commencing with a vowel; as, rob, robber; commit, committee.

EXCEPTIONS.—When the derivative retains not the accent of the root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as prefer', pref'erece. *X, z, and k* are never doubled in English words. Words derived from *gas* (except gassing and gassy) have only one *s*; as, gas, gas'es.

4. **A FINAL CONSONANT** not preceded by a single vowel, or in an unaccented syllable, remains single before an added syllable; as, ail, ailing; peril, perilous.

5. **MONOSYLLABLES AND ENGLISH VERBS** end not with *c*, but with *ck*; as rock, attack: but words of more than one

syllable ending in *ic* or *iac*, once ending in *k*, and words derived from the Latin and Greek, use only *c*; as, music.

EXCEPTIONS.—Arc, lac, marc, orc, ploc, talc, zinc, derrick.

6. *WORDS ENDING WITH A DOUBLE LETTER*, preserve it double in their derivatives, unless the syllable affixed begins with the same letter; as, see, foresee; skill, skillful.

7. *WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE THAT END IN L*, except those formed from monosyllables ending in *ll*, terminate with a single *l*; as, excel, control.

8. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN SILENT E*, omit it before an added syllable beginning with a vowel; as, remove, removal.

EXCEPTIONS.—Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, retain the *e* before *able* or *ous*; as, trace, traceable; outrage, outrageous. The *e* is retained in verbs ending in *ee* and *oe*: as, see, seeing; shoe, shoeing. Singe, swinge, and tinge retain *e*, followed by *ing*; as, singe, singeing.

9. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN SILENT E*, usually retain it before an additional syllable beginning with a consonant; as, change, changeful.

EXCEPTIONS.—Awful, argument, abridgment, acknowledgment, duly, judgment, truly, wholly.

10. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN Y, PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT*, change the *y* into *i* before any termination but *'s*, or one commencing with *i*; as, merry, merrier; pity, pitiless.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Y* is retained in words derived from *dry* and *shy*; as, dryly, shyness.

11. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN Y, PRECEDED BY A VOWEL*, do not change *y* into *i* before additional terminations; as, day, days; joy, joyful. When *ing* is added to words ending in *y*, the *y* is retained; as, defy, defying.

EXCEPTIONS.—Daily, laid, lain, paid, said, saith.

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12. *COMPOUND WORDS USUALLY RETAIN* the spelling of the simple words which compose them; as, horse-man, shell-fish.

EXCEPTIONS.—In permanent compounds, or in derivative words of which they are not the *roots*, the words *full* and *all* drop one *l*; as, handful, fulfill, always, withal: in temporary compounds they retain both; as full-eyed, chock-full, all-wise, save-all. When used as a prefix, *miss* drops one *s*; as, misspell. In the names of days, the word *mass* drops one *s*; as, Christmas. Pastime drops an *s*. Shepherd, wherever, and whosoever, drop an *s*; and wherefore and therefore assume one.

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will give Reasons, in accordance with the Rules and Exceptions, for the SPELLING of the following sentences.]

HIS stiff staff and the muff are at the mill, and I will get them as I pass. This class is full. Burn the gas. If you hiss, puss will run off. My son ate an egg in the inn. If he add the numbers, he will not err. The odd lad has fuza on his coat.

2. A robber robbed the foppish squatter. It is his preference that you commit the business to a committee. After his acquittal, the swimmer owned that he committed the crime. I visited the toiling mechanic. The violist made a perilous descent. Equalize the labor.

3. I found some zinc on the wreck. He broke the rack on a rock. The maniac will attack you. The public like music. The wooer passed many blissful moments. The pasture is hilly, and almost grassless. He acted oddly, and spoke gruffly. My agreeable friend noticed your recklessness and embarrassment.

4. I foretell, if you recall him, that he will misspell the word. I foresee, if you do not repass that house, that he will forestall your purchase, and undersell you. The consul says that the leader of that cabal' is a rebel. I will control the damsel until you arrange the contract. That logical argument will dispel her fear, and render her mind tranquil.

5. Though the conduct of that admirable and amiable youth seems blamable, I deem it inadvisable to censure him. The scene is

imaginable, describable, and com'parable. The question is debatable, and the decision reversible. Fire is singeing that valuable dress. That agreeable and peaceable smith, while shoeing a manageable and serviceable horse, was eying a woman dyeing yarn.

6. The life of that nameless man was peaceful. That careless and graceless girl acted rudely. What incitement, or encouragement, has he to submit tamely to this management? That lad's idleness and rudeness are wholly chargeable to his parents. Your acknowledgment was duly received. An abridgment of his argument will enable you to form a correct judgment. To the unrepentant wicked, the approach of death is truly awful.

7. His pitiful ambition happily provoked her merriment. Her giddiness and merciless conduct luckily justify my course. Her shyness and the dryness of his remark verified the report. The betrayer delayed his return. His boyish freaks destroyed my enjoyment. What he said, when verifying the statement, was edifying. He paid his debts daily. While occupying my house, he is unscrupulously multiplying my troubles.

8. The horseman found the snow knee-deep. The innkeeper will buy shell-fish. I found a handful of plums under the plumb-line. Always fulfill the laws of the all-wise Lawgiver. Do not misspell the following words: Christmas, pastime, shepherd, wherever, whosoever, wherefore, therefore, derrick, havoc, gassing, gaseous, gassy, gasify.

IV. PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

1. DEFINITIONS.

A PREFIX is a word, or part of a word, placed before another to form with it a new word. It usually changes or increases the meaning of a word before which it is placed, as *UN*, *not*, in *unholy*, which means *not* holy; though it is sometimes used to make a word more agreeable in sound, without changing the meaning; as *UN* in *unloose* --loose and *unloose* meaning the same thing.

2. A *SUFFIX* is a word, or part of a word, placed after another to form with it a new word. It usually modifies the primitive word in meaning, or adds euphony.

3. *PUPILS WILL BE REQUIRED* to master the following *prefixes* and *suffixes*, the teacher carefully explaining *how* they modify or alter the meaning of the primitive words. Short lessons should be assigned; and pupils should change, for each recitation, a given number of primitive words, taken from preceding lists, into derivatives, introducing them into sentences in such a manner as to illustrate their meaning and use. They should also spell orally the primitives and derivatives, giving the original meanings and the modifications.

2. SAXON PREFIXES.

A MEANS *at, in, or on*; as, *afar, at a far or great distance; abed, in bed; a shore, on the shore.*

BE, to make, before; as, *bedim, to make dim; bespeak, to speak (for) before.*

EN or *EM, in, into, on*; also, *to make*; as, *encamp, to form into a camp; enroll, to place on a roll; enable, to make able. EM* is another form of *EN*; as, *embrace.*

FOR, not; as, *forbid, to bid not to do.*

FORE, before; as, *foretell, to tell at a time before.*

IM, IN, to make; as, *imbitter, to make bitter; insure, to make sure.*

MIS, bad, defective, wrong; as, *misconduct, bad or defective conduct; miscall, to call by a wrong name.*

OUT, beyond, more, out; as, *outlive, to live beyond another's time; outbid, to bid more than another; outspread, to spread out, or open.*

OVER, above, beyond; as, *overcharge, to charge or fill above the proper quantity; overreach, to reach beyond.*

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UN, not, to loose, to undo ; as, unlucky, not lucky ; unhand, to loose from the hand.

UP, upward ; as, upheave, to throw upward.

WITH, against, from ; as, withstand, to stand against ; withhold, to hold from.

3. LATIN PREFIXES.

A, **AB**, **ABS**, away, from ; as, abstract, to draw away ; avert, to turn from.

AD, to ; as, advert, to turn to. **AD** becomes **AC**, **AG**, **AL**, **AP**, etc., according as the word to which it is prefixed begins with *c, g, l*, etc.

ANTE, before ; as, antedate, to date before.

ANTI, against ; as, antislavery, against slavery.

CIRCUM, **CIRCU**, about, round ; as, circumvolve, to roll round ; circuit, going about.

CIS, on this side ; as, cisalpine, on this side of the Alps.

CON, together, with ; as, conjoin, to join together ; conform, to comply with. **CON** sometimes becomes **CO**, **COG**, **COL**, **COM**, and **COR**.

CONTRA, against ; as, contradict, to speak against. **CONTRO** and **COUNTER** are other forms of **CONTRA** ; as, controvert, to turn against ; counteract, to act against.

DE, down, from ; as, depress, to press down ; deduce, to draw from.

DI, **DIF**, **DIS**, away, deprive of, asunder, not ; as, divert, to turn away ; disarm, to deprive of arms ; disjoin, to part asunder ; displease, not to please.

E, **EX**, out ; as, eject, to cast out ; expel, to drive out. **EC**, **EF**, and **EL** are other forms of **EX**.

EXTRA, beyond ; as, extraordinary, beyond the ordinary.

IN, IG, IL, IM, IR, before verbs, signify, *in, into*; but before adjectives, *not*; as, *inhale*, to breathe *in*; *immure*, to wall *in*; *induce*, to lead *into*; *incorrect*, *not* correct; *illegal*, *not* legal.

INTER, *between*; as *intervene*, to come *between*; *interpose*, to place *between*.

INTRO, *in, into*; as, *introduce*, to lead *into*, to bring *in*.

JUXTA, *nigh to*; as, *juxtaposition*, a position *nigh to* some thing.

OB, with its forms *OC, OF, OP*, means *against, in the way of*; as, *obtrude*, to thrust *against*; *oppose*, to place *against*; *occur*, to come *in the way of*.

PER, *through*; as, *pervade*, to go *through*.

POST, *after*; as, *postscript*, written *after*.

PRE, PRÆ, *before*; as, *prejudge*, to judge *before*.

PRETER, *beyond, past*; as, *preternatural*, *beyond* what is natural.

PRO, *forth, forward, for*; as, *produce*, bring *forth*; *progress*, to go *forward*; *pronoun*, *for* a noun.

RE, *again, back*; as, *reload*, to load *again*; *recede*, to go *back*.

RETRO, *backward*; as, *retrograde*, going *backward*.

SE, *aside, apart*; as, *seduce*, to lead *aside* or *astray*; *seclude*, to confine *apart* from others.

SINE, *without*; as, *sinecure*, *without* care.

SUB, SUBTER, *under*; as, *subscribe*, to write *under*; *subterfuge*, a flying *under*. **SUB**, is changed to *SUC, SUF, SUG, SUP, SUR*, and *SUS*.

SUPER, *above, over*; as, *supernatural*, *above* nature; *superadd*, to add *over* and *above*.

TRANS, *across, beyond*; as, *transport*, to carry *across* the sea; *transatlantic*, *beyond* the Atlantic.

ULTRA, *beyond*; as, *ultramarine*, *beyond* the sea.

4. GREEK PREFIXES.

- A, AN**, *without* ; as, *apathy*, *without* feeling ; *anarchy*, *without* government.
- AMPHI**, *both, on both sides* ; as, *amphibious*, living *both* on land and in water.
- ANA**, *again, through* ; as, *anabaptist*, one who baptizes *again* ; *anatomy*, a cutting *through*.
- ANTI**, *against, opposite to* ; as, *antichrist*, *against* Christ ; *antipodes*, having feet *opposite* ours—living on the other side of the earth.
- APO**, *from* ; as, *apostate*, one gone away *from* his religion.
- AUTO**, *self* ; as, *autograph*, written by one's *self*.
- DIA**, *through* ; as, *diameter*, a straight line passing *through* the center of a circle.
- EN, EM**, *in, on* ; as, *endemic*, *in* the people ; *emphasis*, a stress of voice *on* a particular word in a sentence.
- EPI**, *upon* ; as, *epitaph*, an inscription *upon* a tomb ; *epidemic*, a disease *upon* the people.
- HYPER**, *beyond, over* ; as, *hyperbolic*, exaggerating or diminishing *beyond* the fact ; *hypercritical*, *overcritical*.
- HYPO**, *under* ; as, *hypocrite*, one who keeps *under* or hides his true character.
- META**, *beyond* ; as, *metaphor*, a word carried *beyond* its meaning.
- PARA**, *against, like, by the side of* ; as, *paradox*, *against* common opinion ; *parody*, an ode *like* another ; *parallel*, *by the side of* another.
- PERI**, *near to, round* ; as, *perihelion*, *near to* or *around* the sun ; *perimeter*, a line passing *round* a figure.
- SYN, SUN, SYL, SYM**, *together, with* ; as, *synod*, a coming *together* ; *sympathy*, feeling *with* or *for* another.

5. SUFFIXES.

ABLE, IBLE, BLE, ILE, that may be ; as, *readable, that may be read ; defensible, that may be defended.*

ACEOUS, consisting of, resembling ; as, *herbaceous, consisting of herbs ; arenaceous, consisting of sand.*

ACY, being, state, office ; as, *fallacy, any thing false, being false ; prelacy, the office of a prelate.*

AGE, state of, a collection, the act of ; as, *dotage, in a state of doting ; foliage, a collection of leaves ; cartage, the act of carting.*

AN, AL, ORY, IC, ID, IAN, IAN, E, belonging to, pertaining to ; as, *American, belonging to America ; rustic, pertaining to the country ; puerile, belonging to a boy.*

ANA, the sayings of ; as, *Johnsoniana, the sayings of Johnson.*

ARD, state, character, one who ; as, *dotard, one in a state of dotage ; drunkard, one who drinks.*

AR, one who ; also, pertaining to ; as, *beggar, one who begs ; vulgar, pertaining to the common people.*

ARY, relating to, one who is ; as, *military, relating to soldiers ; adversary, one who is adverse.*

ARY, ERY, ORY, a place for, a collection of ; as, *herbary, a place for herbs ; rookery, a collection of rooks.*

ATE, to make ; as, *renovate, to make new.*

DOM, possessions of, state ; as, *dukedom, the possessions of a duke ; freedom, state of being free.*

EE, one who is ; also the object of an action ; as, *absentee, one who is absent ; lessee, one to whom a lease is given.*

ER, OR, one who, the agent in action ; as, *accuser, one who accuses ; contributor, the person who contributes.*

EER is another form of **ER** ; as, *mountaineer.*

- EN**, *made of, consisting of, to make*; as, *golden, made of, or resembling, gold*; *straighten, to make straight*.
- ENCE**, *state of being*; also denotes *continuance of action*; as, *turbulence, state of being turbulent*; *confidence, confiding in, the act of confiding in*.
- ENT**, *one who*; also *being, state of being*; as, *agent, one who acts*; *confident, having confidence, being sure*.
- ESCENT**, *growing*; **ESCENCE**, *state of growing*; as, *convalescent, growing well*; *convalescence, state of growing, having grown well*.
- ET**, **LET**, *little*; as, *casket, a little cask*; *leaflet, a little leaf*.
- ETY**, **TY**, *state of being*; as, *satiety, state of being full or satisfied*; *probity, state of being proper or good*.
- ESS**, denotes the feminine gender; as, *lioness, princess*.
- FUL**, *full of*; as, *hopeful, full of hope*.
- FY**, *to make*; as, *purify, to make pure*.
- HOOD**, *state of, office*; as, *priesthood, office or state of a priest*.
- ICLE**, **CLE**, *little*; as, *particle, a little part*; *tubercle, a little tumor*.
- ICS**, *the science, the art*; as, *acoustics, the science of sound*; *optics, the science which treats of light and sight*.
- IZE**, **CIZE**, *to make, to give*; as, *fertilize, to make fertile*; *Anglicize to make English*.
- ISH**, *a little, like*; as, *blackish, a little black*; *roundish, a little round*. Also, *to make, to supply*; as, *furnish, to supply furniture*; *cherish, to make cheerful*.
- ISM**, *doctrine, idiom, party, peculiarity, sect*; as, *Calvinism, the party or doctrine of Calvin*; *Latinism, an idiom of the Latin language*; *vulgarism, the peculiarity of the vulgar*.
- IST**, *one skilled in*; as *linguist, one skilled in languages*; *florist, one who cultivates flowers*.

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- ITE**, a descendant, a follower ; as, *Israelite*, a descendant of Israel ; *Jacobite*, a follower of (Jacobus) James. Also, having, and one who ; as, *definite*, *finite*, having an end ; *favorite*, one who is in favor.
- IVE**, an active quality ; as, *motive*, *moving* ; *persuasive*, having the quality of persuading. Also *state* or *condition* ; as, *captive*, one in a state of captivity.
- KIN**, little ; as, *manikin*, a little man ; *lambkin*, a little lamb.
- LESS**, without ; as, *thoughtless*, without thought.
- LIKE**, resembling, like ; as, *godlike*, resembling a god ; *man-like*, like a man.
- LING**, little ; as, *darling*, little dear. Its signification is similar to that of *CLE*, *EL*, *ET*, *LET*, *OCK*.
- LY**, like, manner ; as, *manly*, like a man ; *bravely*, in a brave manner ; *happily*, in a happy manner.
- MENT**, the act of doing, state ; as, *banishment*, the act of banishing ; *contentment*, the state of being contented.
- MONY**, state of being, the thing done ; as, *acrimony*, state of being sharp ; *testimony*, the thing testified.
- NESS**, state of being, quality ; as, *blessedness*, state of being blessed ; *whiteness*, quality of being white.
- OUS**, *OSE*, full of ; as, *dangerous*, full of danger ; *verbose*, full of words.
- RIC**, jurisdiction ; as, *bishopric*, the jurisdiction of a bishop.
- SHIP**, office, state, art ; as, *clerkship*, office of a clerk ; *fellowship*, state of being on equal terms ; *horsemanship*, art of riding.
- SOME**, full of ; as, *troublesome*, full of trouble.
- TIDE**, time ; as, *noontide*, *noontime*.
- TUDE**, state, quality ; as, *gratitude*, state of being grateful ; *promptitude*, quality of promptness.
- ULE**, small ; as, *globule*, a small globe.

URE, that which does, the thing done ; as, legislature, that which makes the laws ; investiture, the thing invested.

WARD, toward ; as, westward, toward the west.

Y, consisting of, full of ; as, sandy, consisting of sand ; bloody, full of blood.

V. CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE *FIRST WORD* of every piece of writing, of every sentence, of every example, of the quotation in a direct form, and of every line of poetry, should begin with a capital letter ; as,

I said, " Though I should die, I know,
That all about the thorn will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow."

2. *NAMES OF GOD*, and personal pronouns referring to Him, should begin with a capital letter ; as, the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost ; He who created us.

3. *TITLES OF HONOR AND RESPECT* usually begin with capital letters ; as, His Holiness the Pope ; Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate.

4. *ALL PROPER NAMES* and adjectives derived from them should begin with a capital letter ; as, James and Henry are English boys. William wears French boots.

5. *THE PRONOUN I AND INTERJECTION O* should always be capitals ; as, Hear, O Lord, when I cry.

6. *THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS* and the days of the week should always begin with a capital letter ; as, May, Friday.

7. *THE NAMES OF INANIMATE BEINGS*, when used to represent persons, should begin with capitals ; as,

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The Winter is cold, the Winter is gray,
 But he hath not a sound on his tongue to-day;
 The son of the stormy Autumn, he
 Totters about on a palsied knee.

8. *THE PRINCIPAL WORDS* in the title of a book, the subject of a composition, and all words to which it is desired to give importance, should commence with capital letters; as, "Aids to English Composition;" the Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Dictation Review.

CAPITAL letters, correctly used, add to the beauty of writing; as, said the poet, "Science and Art, and Learning pale, all crown my thoughts with flowers." When the tyrant Tempest is going, Winter weds with Spring. The words, literally translated, were these: "The winds roared, and the rains fell, when the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree." His Excellency the Governor-General and Professor Longfellow will address the meeting. Brother James and Uncle Henry will dine with us at the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday, the 11th of February.

2. God only on the Cross lay hid from view,
 But here lies hid alike the manhood too;
 And I, in both professing my belief,
 Make the same prayer as the repentant thief:
 Jesu, Eternal Shepherd, hear our cry,
 Increase the faith of all whose hopes on Thee rely.
3. Sight, sense, and touch, alike are here deceived;
 The ear alone most safely is believed.
 I believe all the Son of God hath spoken;
 Than Truth's own word, there is no truer token.

4. O, that I could merit, dear Sir, your friendship! A gentleman from the East visited the city of London. Did he visit New York City? Will a Christian labor on New-year's-day? No; because it is the feast of our Lord's Circumcision and a holy-day of obligation. The effect of the so-called Reformation was to disrupt Christendom and retard civilization.

VI. PUNCTUATION MARKS.

THE *COMMA* [,] marks the smallest division of a sentence, and usually represents the shortest pause.

2. *THE SEMICOLON* [;] separates such parts of a sentence as are somewhat less closely connected than those divided by a comma, and represents a longer pause.

3. *THE COLON* [:] separates parts of a sentence less closely connected than those which are divided by a semicolon, and sometimes is placed before a direct quotation.

4. *THE PERIOD* [.] is placed at the close of a declarative sentence, and usually represents a full stop. It must be used after every abbreviated word; as, Geo. Stevens, Esq.

5. *THE INTERROGATION POINT* [?] shows that a question is asked; as, Do you love flowers?

6. *THE EXCLAMATION POINT* [!] is placed after words that express surprise, astonishment, admiration, and other strong feelings; as, "Alas, my son! that thou shouldst die!"

7. *THE DASH* [—] is used when a sentence breaks off abruptly; when there is an unexpected turn in sentiment; and when a long or significant pause is required.

8. *MARKS OF PARENTHESIS* () are used when an expression which interrupts the progress of a sentence is introduced; as, I have seen charity (if charity it may be called) insult with an air of pity.

9. *BRACKETS* [] are used to inclose words that explain one or more words of a sentence, or point out a reference; as, Washington [the Father of his Country] read the Bible account of the creation. [See Genesis, chap. i.]

10. *MARKS OF QUOTATION* [" "] are used to show that the real or supposed words of an author, or a speaker, are

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quoted ; as, Socrates said, "I believe that the soul is immortal." Single quotation marks [' '] are used to mark a quotation within a quotation ; as, "It is written in the Scripture : 'I said, Ye are gods.'" These marks may be omitted when the exact words of the author are not given.

11. *THE INDEX, OR HAND* [], points out a passage for special attention ; as, " All orders will be promptly and carefully attended to."

12. *AN APOSTROPHE* ['], a mark distinguished from a comma by being placed above the line, denotes the omission of one or more letters ; as, 'Tis, for *it is*. It is also used before *s* in the singular number, and after *s* in the plural, to indicate possession ; as, Cora's rose, boys' hats.

13. *THE CARET* [^] is used only in writing, to point to letters or words above it that were accidentally omitted ; as,
 Let me scrach ^{t his} eyes out.
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14. *MARKS OF ELLIPSIS* [— * * * *] are formed by means of a long dash, or of a succession of periods or stars of various lengths, and are used to indicate the omission of letters in a word, of words in a sentence, or of one or more sentences ; as, Friend C——s is in trouble. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, . . . and thy neighbor as thyself."

15. *THE HYPHEN* [-] is chiefly used to unite the words of which a compound is formed, when each of them retains its original accent ; as, In'cense-breath'ing morn. It is placed after a syllable ending a line, when a word is divided.

16. *THE SECTION* [§] is sometimes used to divide books or chapters into smaller portions.

17. *THE PARAGRAPH* [¶] is sometimes used to indicate a paragraph, or subdivision, in writing.

18. MARKS OF REFERENCE.—The Asterisk, or Star [*], the Obelisk, or Dagger [†], the Double Dagger [‡], the Section [§], Parallel Lines [||], and the Paragraph [¶], are used, in the order here presented, when references are made to remarks or notes in the margin, at the bottom of the page, or some other part of the book. Letters and figures are now more generally used for marks of reference.

19. THE MACRON, OR LONG [-], is placed over a vowel to indicate its first or alphabetic sound; as, Rāgo, ōld.

20. THE BREVE, OR SHORT [~], is placed over a vowel to indicate its second or short sound; as, Hät, ĕnd, ōn.

21. THE DIÆRESIS [..] is placed over the latter of two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately; as, Crēātor, aërial.

22. THE GRAVE ACCENT [`] is placed over a single vowel to show that it forms a separate syllable; as, Blessèd, agèd.

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will read the following sentences as a Class Exercise; name the Punctuation Marks, and, as far as possible, assign reasons for their use; and write and punctuate the sentences from Dictation.]

SOUND, sound the bugle. 'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too. Sin, or moral evil, should excite the greatest abhorrence. God, and He only, is worthy of our supreme affections. The mind is that which knows, feels, and thinks. Honor, affluence, and pleasure seduce the heart. The poor and rich, and weak and strong, have all one Father. By two wings is man lifted above earthly things, viz., by simplicity and purity. Speak for, not against, these principles. He who teaches, often learns himself. Never think that thou hast thyself made any progress until thou feel that thou art inferior to all. Man was created to search for truth, to love the beautiful, to desire what is good, and to do the best.—“Ha! ha!” continued Claudius, transported out of himself, “I shall get my liberty to-day! Nor will my benefactor be injured!” Many words are differently

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spelled in English ; as, Inquire, enquire ; jail, gaol ; skeptic, sceptic. The flower, or blossom, of the pomegranate lifted its scarlet light amidst vines and olives : miles of oleander trees waved their masses of flame under the tender, green filigree of almond groves ; and they seemed to laugh in scorn at the mourning groups of yew, and the bowed head of the dark, widow-like, and inconsolable cypress. Leo XIII., P. M. Rev. J. Bapst, S. J.

2. St. Augustine says : " Through the sin of the first man, which issued from his free will, our nature became vitiated and ruined ; and nothing ever came to its succor but God's grace alone, through Him who is the Mediator between God and men, and our Almighty Physician." It is the thirteenth chapter of Wisdom, which first makes a most remarkable distinction between those who " worshiped the works of God"—Nature—and those who " adored the works of man"—idols. Nor would I have granted it at this time (because I look upon such occasions just as you do), did I not fear that the refusal would have added to the bitterness of feeling. St. Paul writes to the Romans : " But what saith the Scripture ? ' The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thy heart : ' this is the word of faith which we preach." "  No swearing will be permitted here."

3. I have known that Thou art my God ; I know that Thou art " the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent." For there was a time, and a time fatal to me, when I knew Thee not. Woe to that blindness, when I saw not Thee ! Woe to that deafness, when I heard Thee not ! For, blind and deaf, I went in pursuit of those beautiful things which Thou hast made. Thou wast still with me, but I was not with Thee : those things kept me at a distance from Thee, which could not exist but in Thee. Thou hast enlightened me, O Light of the world, and I have seen Thee, and I loved Thee ! For no man loves Thee who does not see Thee, and none can see Thee who does not love Thee. Too late have I loved Thee, O ancient Beauty ! too late have I loved Thee, O Beauty ever new ! and woe to that time when I loved Thee not ! Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six days shalt thou labor and shalt do all thy works. . . . For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth . . . and rested on the seventh day.

VII. NAMES OF PERSONS.

1. MALES.

AARON (ăr'un), A'bel, A bl'el, A bl'jah, Ab'ner, A'bra ham, Ad'am, A döl'phus, Al'bert, Al'ex ün'der, Al'fred, Al'ger non, Al'món, A lón'zo, Al o ŷs'i us, Al'vin, Am'a sá, Am'brogé, An'drew, An'selm, An'tho ny, Al phón'sus, Ar'nold, Ar'thur, A'sá, A'saph, Au'brey, Au gūs'tine, Au gūs'tus, Bald'win, Bär'na bas, Bäg'il, Bën'e diet, Bën'ja min, Ben ö'ni, Bër'närd, Bër'tram, Bön'i face, Brën'dan, Bry'no, Cä'leb, Cē'cil, Cē'phas, Chärles, Chris'to pher, Clär'ençe, Claude, Clēm'ent, Cön'rad, Cön'stant, Cön'stan tine, Cor nē'li us, Cris'pin, Cūth'bert, Cŷ'r'il, Cŷ'rus, Dän'i el, Da ri'us, Dä'vid, Dën'is, Dēx'ter, Döm'i nie, Dön'ald, Dionysius (di'o nīzh'i us), Düņe'an.

2. Eb'en ē'zer, Ed'gar, Ed'mund, Ed'ward, Ed'win, Eģ'bert, E'le-
a'zar, E'lī, E lī'as, E lī'pha let, El i sē'us, El i ġ'i us, Em'e ry, E'noe'h,
E'phra im, E rās'tus, Er'nest, Eŭ'ģēne, Eū sē'bi us, Eūģ'taçe, E zē-
ki el, Ez'rā, Fā'bi us, Fē'lix, Fēr'di nand, Fer nān'dō, Fēs'tus, Fi dē'
lis, Frān'cis, Frēd'er ie, Gā'bri el, Geōrģe, Gīl'bert, Giles (ģilz), Gōd'-
frey, Gōd'win, Grēģ'o ry, Gus tī'vus, Guŷ, Hān'ni bal, Hār'old,
Hēn'ry, Hēr'bert, Hēr'man, Hēz'e kl'ah, Hil'a ry, Hō'mer, Hō'r'ace,
Horatio (hō rā'shī ō), Ho ġ'ā, Hū'bert, Hūģh, Hū'ģo, Hūmph'rey.

3. Iē'h'a bod, Iģ nā'tī us, I'rā, I'ģāue, Iģ'i dore Ivan (iv'an), Jā'bez,
Jā'ēdb, Jā'i rus, Jāmeģ, Jā'ređ, Jā'son, Jās'per, Jā'van, Jēd'e di'ah,
Jer'e mī'as, Jēr'e my, Jēr'ome, Jēs'se, Jōb, Jō'el, Jōhā, Jō'nas, Jōn'-
a than, Jō'ģeph, Jo si'as, Jōs'u ē, Jō'fham, Jū'dah, Jū'li an, Jū'li ūs,
Jūs'tin, Jūs'tus, Lā'ban, Lān'ce lot, Lām'bert, Lāw'rence, Lāz'a rus,
Le ān'der, Lēm'u el, Lēon'ard, Le ōn'i das, Lē'vi, Lewis (lō'is), Li'o nel,
Lo rēu'zo, Lū'bin, Lucius (lū'shī us, Lūke, Māl'a ehi, Mār'eus, Mār'k,
Mār'ma dūke, Matthew (māth'yō), Matthias (māth thī'as), Māu'riçe,
Mār'tin, Mēr'e diŷh, Mī'eah, Mī'eħa el, Miles, Mōr'ģan, Mō'ģeģ.

4. Nā'hūm, Na pō'le on, Nā'than, Na thān'i el, Nē'hē mī'as, Nīēh'-
o las, Nō'ē, Nōr'bert, Nōr'man, O'ba di'as, Oe tā'vi ūs, Ol'i ver,
Or lān'do, Os'ear, Oģ'wald, Pān erā'tī us, Pāt'rick, Pāul, Pē'leģ,

Pē'te
Rān'
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mund
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Vir ġū

Pē'ter, Phī lē'mon, Phīl'ip, Phīn'e as, Pī'us, Pī'ol'e mý, Rālp'h, Rān'dal, Rāph'a el, Rāy'mōnd, Rēg'i nald, Reuben (rō'bēn), Rīch'ard, Rōb'ert, Rōd'er ie, Rōg'er, Rō'land, Rufus (rō'fus), Rupert (rō'pert), Sām'son, Sām'u el, Sāul, Sē'bā, Se bās'tian, Se rē'nus, Sēth, Sīg'ismund, Sī'las, Sīl vā'nus, Sīl ves'ter, Sīm'e on, Sī'mon, Sōl'o mon, Stephen (stē'vn), Swīth'in, Thād'de us, Thē'o dore. The ōph'i lus, Thē'ron, Thōm'as, Tīm'o thy, Tīt'us, U'bald, Ur'ban. Vāl'en tine, Vie'tor, Vin'cent, Vīv'l an, Wāl'ter, Wil'fred, Win'fred, Zāb'di el, Zāc chē'us, Zāch'a rī'as, Zāch'a ry.

2. FEMALES.

AB'IGAIL, A'dā, Ad'e line, Aḡ'a thā, Aḡ'nēs, Al bē'r'tā, Al'ex ān'drā, Al'ice, Al mī'rā, A mǎn'dā, A mē'lli ā, A'my, An'a bel, An gē'l'i eā, An'ge lī'nā, An'nā, Anne, Ar'a bē'l'lā, Au gūs'tā, Au rō'rā, Bār'ba rā, Bē'a trīce, Be līn'dā, Bēr'thā, Blanche (blānsh), Brīdḡ'et, Cār'o line, Cāth'a rīne, Ce cīl'i ā, Cē'lli ā, Chār'i ty, Charlotte (shār'lot), Chlō'e, Christina (kris tē'nā), Clār'ā, Cla rīs'sā, Clēm'en tī'nā, Cōn'stance, Cō'rā, Cor dē'lli ā, Co rīn'nā, Cor nē'lli ā, Cyn'thī ā.

2. Dēb'o rah, Dē'lli ā, Dō'rā, Dōr'eas, Dōr'o thy, Dru sīl'lā, E'dīch, El'e a nor, El'i nor, E lī'zā, E līz'a beth, El'lā, El'len, El vī'rā, Em'mā, Em'i ly, Em'e line, Es'ther, Eū ḡē'ni ā, Eū ḡē'nie, Eū'nīce, Eū phō'mī ā, E'vā, E vān'ge line, Ev'e line, Fāth, Fān'ny, Flō'rā, Frān'ces, Fred'er ī'eā, Geraldine (jēr'al dīn), Gertrude (ḡēr'trud), Grāce, Hān'nāl, Hār'ri et, Hē'len, Hen'ri ēt'tā, Hēs'ter, Ho nō'rā, Hōpe, I'dā, I'nez, I rē'ne, Iḡ'a bē'l'lā, Jāne, Ja nēt', Jo ān'nā, Josephine (jō'zef īn), Jū'dīch, Jū'lī ā.

3. Lāu'rā, La vīn'i ā, Lē'o nō'rā, Letitia (le tīsh'i ā), Līl'i an, Līl'ly, Lo rīn'dā, Lqu ī'ḡā, Lu cīn'dā, Lucretia (lu krē'shī ā), Lū'cy, Lūd'i ā, Mā'bel, Mād'e line, Mār'ga ret, Ma rī'ā, Mār'i on, Mār'thā, Mār'ry, Ma tīl'dā, Maud, Mē'l'i cent, Me līs'sā, Mēr'cy, Mīl'dred, Mīn'nā, Mōn'i eā, Nān'cy, Nō'rā, Ol'īve, O phē'lli ā, Pāu'lā, Pāu līnē', Phē'be, Pōl'ly, Prīs cīl'lā, Prudence (prō'dēns), Rā'chel, Re bē'e'eā, Rō'd'dā, Rūth, Sā'ra, So phī'ā, Stē'l'lā, Sū'ḡan, Te rē'sā, Vie tō'rī ā, Vī'o lā, Vīr ḡīn'i ā, Vīv'i an, Wīl hel mī'nā, Wīn'i frēd, Zī'tā.

VIII. TEST WORDS.

[Teachers will PRONOUNCE correctly, in the Order here given, uttering lightly unaccented syllables, and supply needed Definitions. Students will SPELL rapidly and distinctly, each one being restricted to a single Trial.—SECOND. Students will master the Lesson, before each Recitation; Pronounce the words from the Book for a Class Exercise, giving Definitions as required, and Spell both Orally and from Dictation.]

1.	skāte	keh'ing	ār'a ble	ān'ee dote	tri ehl'nā
kehe	chāise	hōe'ing	aud'i ble	ān'ti dote	puḡ nā'ciouš
chāse	spāthe	ru'ing	laud'a ble	ple bē'ian	fa çe'tiouš
pāce	wraih	shqe'ing	ēd'i ble	chan de liēr'	se quā'ciouš
vāse	swāge	tōe'ing	dēl'e ble	ae quit'tal	erūs tā'ceouš
ḡāze	ḡāuge	eý'ing	sāl'a ble	tēh'nie al	pre eō'ciouš
lāthe	swāin	eýe'let	bāil'a ble	vērt'i eal	phī lip'pie
stāin	plāḡue	ḡýv'ing	blām'a ble	mýth'ie al	eārte-blānche'
skein	freight	sigh'ing	hōr'ri ble	erýs'tal lize	eagut'chque
2.	heārth	ān'ise	ōm'e let	āt'ta çe'	in fāl'li ble
czār	zouave	nōv'ice	čēl'er ý	ex po se'	in dēl'i ble
gnārl	(zwāv)	mōr'tise	ēe'sta sý	re'ḡū me'	ir řep'a ra ble
psālm	lāunch	āl'um	pōl'i čý	řev'er iē'	eol lēt'i ble
pārse	blānch	vēl'lum	fāl'la čý	eō'te riē'	in dict'a ble
fārce	erāunch	čýn'ie	vēr'dan čý	deb au chee	in tēl'li ḡi ble
spārse	nāught	sib'ýl	pleū'ri sý	(dēb'o shē')	in sēp'a ra ble
wraih	thōught	dōc'ile	lū'na čý	řep'ar tēe'	tý rān'nie al
ḡaunt	fraught	fōs'sil	au'top sý	bāss're liēf'	re čep'ta ele
3.	fāult	eo ērce'	vēr'i fy	mōr'al ize	ēp'i lep sý
auk	mālt	dis pērse'	tēr'ri fy	čiv'il ize	ēr'y sip'e las
talk	vāult	un til'	pāč'i fy	eāt'e ehiḡe	ō'po dēl'doe'
ḡawk	shōrt	dis till'	ōs'si fy	erit'i čige	fān'a çe'a
wālk	swārt	wāx'ý	lēḡ'a čý	sūb'si dize	neū rāl'ḡi ā
stalk	trōugh	woōl'lý	tēn'an čý	seru'ti nize	pneū mō'ni ā
haw̄k	dwarf	lāck'eý	jēal'ouš ý	māis'quer āde'	dī'ar řhē'a
chalk	erāwl	knāck'ý	ḡrāv'i tý	su'per sēde'	hý'dro phō'bi ā
ēauge	thrall	dī vān'	suāv'i tý	in'ter čēde'	phe nōm'e nā
ḡauze	sprawl	rat tūn'	plāḡu'i lý	dīs'ha bille'	a pōe'ry phā

4.

snōb

swal

squā

dāub

false

wālt

swat

wrōe

5.

eleat

sleet

brief

shēaf

chief

reef

tēage

sēize

6.

liēu

lewd

feūd

newt

seūd

skūlk

nūmb

bōmb

7.

ḡōal

slōth

lōse

rūse

rouge

(rōzh)

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stōat

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-SECOND. Stu-
the words from
Spell both Orally

ehi'na
g nā'ciouš
gē'tiouš
quā'ciouš
is tā'ceouš
eō'ciouš
līp'pie
te-blānche'
nut'chque
cāl'i ble
lāl'i ble
ēp'a ra ble
lēet'i ble
lect'a ble
ēl'i gi ble
ēp'a ra ble
ān'nie al
ēp'ta ele
lep' sŷ
sīp'e las
dēl'doe
a cō'ā
lāl'gi ā
mō'ni ā
r hā'ā
ro phō'bi ā
nōm'e nā
ē'ry phā

4.	eōpse	mā'son	lū'na tie	gō ril'lā	a pōs'ta sŷ
	snōb	chaps	bā'sin	gūer ril'lā	su prēm'a cŷ
	swab	phlōx	fault'ŷ	ēāl'en dar	hŷ pōe'ri sŷ
	squab	seōnce	pāl'ter	cŷl'in der	čēl'i ba cŷ
	dqub	blōtch	pāl'gŷ	dis eūr'sive	ād'o lēs'cent
	false	wātch	pi'erā	dis pērs'ive	eōn'va lēs'cent
	waltz	yacht	stūe'eo	gŷc'er ine	eom pār'i son
	swāth	brōnze	čis'eo	mōe'ea sin	plā'gia rišm
	wrōth	mōsque	gūā'no	jēs'sa mīne	ehi rōg'ra phist
5.	snēak	fō'ci	dū'bi oūs	ān'te dāte	gux il'ia rŷ
	elēat	slēek	kī'no	dū'te oūs	chōe'o late
	slēet	squēak	ba teau	im'ma tūre'	phār'i see
	brief	shriek	(bat ō')	ām'a teur'	(fi dū'shī a ri)
	shēaf	elique	bās'tā	eo ēr'cive	lēh'ar gŷ
	chief	tiēce	baŷ'qu'	in eūr'sive	strāt'e gŷ
	rēef	splēen	bā'sie	sŷ'e nite	strāt a gem
	tēage	bēard	frā'eas	sŷb'a rite	spē'cial tŷ
	sēize	wēird	ea viāre'	mōn'o liēh	stē're o tŷpe
				mōn'o lōgue	ven tril'o quŷ
					plauš i bil'i tŷ
6.	fūgue	tās'sel	tēn'a ble	ef fūl'gence	te lēg'ra phŷ
	liēu	slūice	tēa'gel	re gist'ance	eal liē'ra phŷ
	lewd	eruse	tūs'sle	re mīt'tance	up hōl'ster ŷ
	feūd	chute	mīs'sile	a bun'dance	rēp'u tā'tion
	newt	slouēh	was'sail	sus'te nance	flāg'el lā'tion
	seūd	chŷme	fring'ing	pū'is sançe	liq'ue fūc'tion
	skūlk	shrike	tinge'ing	āb'sti nence	ēāēh'in nā'tion
	nūmb	schist	ering'ing	eōm'pe tençeex	āg'ger āte
	bōmb	mōn'ēŷg	twinge'ing	pēr'ma nence	re sūs'ci tāte
7.	myrrh	twō'pence	fūs'ci nāte	re veil le	ae cēs's'i ble
	gōal	shirred	pre pēnse'	(re vāl'yā)	ae cēpt'a ble
	slōth	rounce	ab sīnthe'	ma neū'ver as	sēs's'a ble
	lōse	knout	quīn'gy	hāl'i but	dis pēn'sa ble
	ruse	erout	gin'seng	elēm'a tis	de fēas'i ble
	rouge	drought	gūs'sŷ	liē'o riçe	eōm'pa ra ble
	(rpzh)	drowse	gūs'e oūs	sās'sa fras	īr're prēs's'i ble
	gōul	blowzed	nūm'skull	hēl'le bōre	īn'eon tēst'a ble
	stōat	browzed	ōn'slaught	ēōch'i Neal	mā'gle toe
					īr're gist'i ble

IX. ABBREVIATIONS.

[After learning the ABBREVIATIONS, pupils will be required to construct Sentences, appropriately using them.]

A. or Ans. Answer.	Cash. Cashier.
A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.	Cath. Inst. Catholic Institute.
A. B. or B. A. Bachelor of Arts.	C. E. Civil Engineer.
Abb. Abbot; Abbess.	Ch. Church; Chapter; Charles.
Abp. Archbishop.	Chanc. Chancellor.
A. C. or B. C. Before Christ.	C. J. Chief Justice.
Acc. or Acct. Account.	C. M. Congregation of the Mission; Vincentians; Lazarists.
A. D. In the year of our Lord.	Co. Company; County.
Adm. Administrator.	Coad. Coadjutor. ²
Æ. or Æt. Of age; aged.	Coad. <i>cum jure suc.</i> Coadjutor with right of succession.
Ala. Alabama.	C. of St. J. Community of St. Joseph.
A. M. Master of Arts; Before noon; In the year of the world.	Col. Colonel; Colossians.
Am. American.	Coll. College; Collector.
Anon. Anonymous.	Colo. Colorado.
Apr. April.	Com. Community.
Ark. Arkansas.	Con. or Conv. Convent.
A. T. Arizona Territory.	Cong. Congress; Congregation. ³
Att. or Atty. Attorney.	Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.
Aug. August; Augmentative.	Const. Constable; Constitution.
Bbl. Barrel; Barrels.	Cr. Credit or Creditor.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	C. S. C. Congregation Holy Cross.
Bp. Bishop.	C. S. P. Paulists; Congregation of St. Paul.
Br. or Bro. Brother.	C. SS. R. Congregation of Most Holy Redeemer.
B. V. M. Blessed Virgin Mary. ¹	Cts. Cents.
C. or Cent. A hundred.	Cwt. A hundred weight.
Cal. California; Calendar.	Dan. Daniel; Danish.
Can. Canon.	D. C. District of Columbia.
Cap. Capuchins.	
Capt. Captain.	
Card. Cardinal.	

¹ Frequently found in Catholic Directories, after the name of a church, as for instance, "Church of the Visitation, B. V. M."

² Written with a *small c* if after the name; as, "Rt. Rev. A— B—, coadjutor."

³ A kind of religious order.

D. D.
Dea.
Dec.
Del.
Dioc.
Dioc.
Dist.
Do.
\$ or D.
Dom.
Doz.
Dr.
D. T.
D. V.
E. Ea.
Ed.
E. G.
Eng.
Esq. or
Etc. or
Exc.
Feb.
Fem. Ac.
emy.
Fig.
Flor. or
Fr. Fa.
Franc.
Fri. Fr.
F. R. S.
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F. S. A.
Arts, c
F. S. C.
School

¹ The c
erally plac
not belong
community
cong., or c
Rev. A—
² Never
of — in

D. D. Doctor of Divinity. ¹	Ga. Georgia.
Dea. Deacon.	Gen. General; Genesis.
Dec. December; Declension.	Gent. Gentlemen.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.	Gov. Governor.
Dioc. Diocese.	H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
Dioc. Sem. Diocesan Seminary.	Hhd. Hogshead; Hogsheads.
Dist. District.	H. E. His Eminence.
Do. Ditto; the same.	H. F. Holy Father.
\$ or Dolls. Dollars.	H. H. His Holiness.
Dom. Prel. Domestic Prelate.	Hist. History; Historical.
Doz. Dozen.	Hon. Honorable.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.	H. R. House of Representatives.
D. T. Dakota Territory.	H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
D. V. God willing.	Hund. Hundred; Hundreds.
E. East; Eastern; Earl.	Ib. or Ibid. In the same place.
Ed. Edition; Editor.	Id. The same.
E. G. For example.	Id. T. Idaho Territory.
Eng. England; English.	I. e. That is.
Esq. or Esqr. Esquire.	I. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of men.
Etc. or &c. And so forth.	Ill. Illinois.
Exc. Excellency; Exception.	Incog. Unknown.
Feb. February.	Ind. Indiana; India; Indian.
Fem. Ac. or Acad. Female Academy.	Ind. T. Indian Territory.
Fig. Figure; Figures.	In part. or i. p. i. In partibus infidelium. ²
Flor. or Fla. Florida.	I. N. R. I. Jesus of Nazareth the King of the Jews.
Fr. Father; Friar; France; Francis; French.	Inst. Instant—the present month.
Fri. Friday.	Int. Interest.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.	Io. Iowa.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.	It. Italian; Italy.
F. S. C. Brothers of the Christian Schools.	J. Judge; Julius.

¹ The clergy are divided into Secular clergy and Regular clergy. D. D. is generally placed only after the name of a member of the secular clergy; i. e., of one not belonging to a religious order. After the name of a member of a religious community, congregation, or order, it is usual to put the initials only of that com., cong., or order. In all cases, the D. D. precedes any other initials; as, "Very Rev. A—B—, D. D., V. G."

² Never in capitals, and always after the name; as, "Rt. Rev. A—B—, Bp. of ——— in part."

- Jac. Jacob.
 Jan. January.
 Jas. James.
 J. M. J. Jesus, Mary, and Joseph.
 Jno. John.
 Jos. Joseph.
 J. P. Justice of the Peace.
 Jr. or Jun. Junior.
 Kan. Kansas.
 Ky. Kentucky.
 L., l. or £. A pound sterling.
 La. or Lou. Louisiana.
 Lat. Latin; Latitude.
 Leg. or Legis. Legislature.
 Lieut. or Lt. Lieutenant.
 LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
 Lon. Longitude; London.
 L. S. H. Ladies of the Sacred Heart.
 L. S. Place of the Seal.
 M. Marquis; Monsieur; Mile; Morning; Noon; Thousand.
 Maj. Major.
 Mass. Massachusetts.
 Math. Mathematics.
 M. C. Member of Congress.
 M. D. Doctor of Physic.
 Md. Maryland.
 Me. Maine.
 Messrs. Gentlemen; Sirs.
 Metr. Metropolitan.
 Mich. Michigan.
 Minn. Minnesota.
 Miss. or Mi. Mississippi.
 Mo. Missouri; Month.
 Mon. Monday; Monastery.
 Monsig. Monsignor.
 Most Rev. Most Reverend.
 M. P. Member of Parliament.
 Mr. Master or Mister.
 Mrs. Mistress (*abr. mis'sis*).
 MS. Manuscript.
 Mt. Mount or Mountain.
 M. T. Montana Territory.
 N. North; Note; Number.
 N. A. North America.
 N. B. Take Notice.
 N. C. North Carolina.
 N. E. North-East; New England.
 Neb. Nebraska.
 Nev. Nevada.
 N. H. New Hampshire.
 N. J. New Jersey.
 N. M. New Mexico.
 No. Number.
 N. O. New Orleans.
 Nov. November; Novitiate.
 N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style [since 1752].
 N. T. New Testament; Nevada Territory.
 Nuns of the V. Nuns of the Visitation.
 N. W. North-West.
 N. Y. New York.
 O. Ohio; Old; Oxygen.
 Ob. (*Obiit.*) Died.
 Obt. Obedient.
 O. C. C. Carmelites, Calceate.
 Oct. October.
 O. M. Conv. Minor Conventuals.
 On. or Or. Oregon.
 O. D. C. Order of Discalceate Carmelites.
 O. Cist. Order of Cistercians.
 O. M. I. Oblates of Mary Immaculate.
 O. P. or O. S. D. Order of Preachers; Dominicans.
 O. S. Old Style [before 1752].
 O. S. A. Augustinians.
 O. S. B. Benedictines.
 O. S. F. Franciscans.
 O. T. Old Testament.
 Pa. or Penn. Pennsylvania.
 Paroch. Lib. Parochial Library.

Pass.
 Past.
 Pet.
 Ph. D.
 P. M.
 P. O.
 P. P.
 Pt.
 Pres.
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- Pass. *or* C. P. Passionists.
 Past. Pastor.
 Pet. Peter.
 Ph. D. Doctor of Philosophy.
 P. M. Post-Master; Afternoon.
 P. O. Post Office.
 P. P. Parish Priest.
 Pr. Prior; Prioress.
 Pres. President; Present.
 Prim. Primate.
 Priv. Chamb. Private Chamberlain.
 Prot. Ap. Prothonotary Apostolic.
 Prov. *or* P. Provincial; Provost.
 Prov. Sem. Provincial Seminary.
 P. S. Postscript; Privy Seal.
 Ps. Psalm; Psalms.
 Pt. Priest.
 Q. Query; Question; Queen.
 Rect. Rector.
 R. D. Rural Dean.
 Rep. Representative; Republic.
 Rev. Revelations; Reverend.
 R. I. Rhode Island.
 R. I. B. V. M. Religious Institutes of the Blessed Virgin Mary (commonly called "Ladies of Loretto.")
 Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
 R. R. Right Reverend; Railroad.
 S. Second; Shilling; Sign; South.
 S. A. South America.
 Sam. Samuel; Samaritan.
 Sat. Saturday.
 S. C. South Carolina.
 S. C. N. D. Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame.
 Sec. Secretary.
 Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
 Sept. September.
 S. H. N. J. M. Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary.
 S. J. Society of Jesus.
 S. M. of H. C. Sisters of Marianites of Holy Cross.
 Sr. *or* Sist. Sister.
 Srs. of Char. Sisters of Charity.
 Srs. of N. D. Sisters of Notre Dame.
 S. S. Sulpicians.
 S. S. de N. D. School Sisters of Notre Dame.
 St. Saint; Street; Strait.
 Sun. Sunday.
 Sup. Superior.
 Ten. *or* Tenn. Tennessee.
 Tex. Texas.
 Thurs. Thursday.
 U. S. United States.
 U. S. A. United States of America. United States Navy.
 U. T. Utah Territory.
 Va. Virginia.
 V. F. Vicar Forane.
 V. G. Vicar General.
 Vic. Ap. Vicar Apostolic.
 Viz. Namely; to wit.
 V. R. Very Reverend.
 Vt. Vermont.
 W. West; Week; Warden.
 Wis. Wisconsin.
 W. T. Washington Territory.
 W. Va. West Virginia.
 Wy. T. Wyoming Territory.
 X. *or* Xt. Christ.
 Xm. *or* Xmas. Christmas.
 Xn. *or* Xtian. Christian.
 Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catholic Association.
 Zool. Zoölogy.

X. TITLES AND FORMS.

1. ROMAN CATHOLIC.

[The Christian name is denoted by A; family name by B; (a), the address of the letter; (b), the salutation; (c), the complimentary close.]

THE POPE.

- (a) 1. To our Most Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII.
2. To His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.
(b) 1. Most Holy Father. 2. Your Holiness.

(c) Prostrate at the feet of your Holiness,
And begging the Apostolic Benediction,
I protest myself now and at all times to be,
Of your Holiness, the most obedient son,
A — B —.

A CARDINAL.

- (a) 1. To His Eminence Cardinal B —. (If he is also a bishop, an archbishop, or a patriarch, add) Bishop (or as the case may be) of —.

¹ The first forms of address and salutation would be used by Catholics. The second forms might also be used by them, but would not sound so affectionate and loyal as the others. They would be used chiefly by those who, having to communicate with the Pope, but not acknowledging him as the head of their Church, would still wish to treat him with respect. The concluding form is of course for Catholics only. Non-Catholics would have to trust to their good taste or common sense to conclude suitably. If several join in the concluding form, it must be put in the plural. If the writer is a female, she writes "child," instead of "daughter;" if a boy or youth, he writes "child" instead of "son;" if the writers are of both sexes, they write "children."

² If the writer is a Catholic and belongs to the cardinal's diocese (supposing him to have one), he adds, if he is an ecclesiastic, after the words "humble servant," the words "and subject;" but if he is a layman, he adds the words, "and son." The Christian name is not generally used in addressing prelates, if the family name is a distinguished one, and if there is no danger of its being mistaken for the name of another person. To such common names as Smith and Jones, however, the Christian name should generally be added, to avoid confusion. If the official title follows the name, the Christian name must always be used; as, "His Eminence A — B —, Archbishop of New York." The title D. D. or S. T. D. (Factor of Divinity) may be written after the name of a cardinal, archbishop, or bishop, but the best authorities condemn its use in these cases, for the reason that such names are doctors ex-officio, and the title is therefore redundant. It is never used when the official title precedes the name. Thus, we may write "Right Reverend A — B —, D. D., but not "Right Reverend Bishop B —, D. D."

2. To his Eminence the Most Reverend Cardinal B——.
- (b) 1. Most eminent Sir. 2. Most Eminent and Most Reverend Sir.

- (c) 1. Of Your Eminence,

The most obedient and most humble servant,

A—— B——.

2. I have the honor to remain,

Most Eminent Sir,

With profound respect,

Your obed't and humble serv't,

A—— B——.

The following forms are the same, *Patriarch* being substituted for *Archbishop*. The second form of salutation (b 2) is to be used only by a clergyman or a friend.

AN ARCHBISHOP OR A PATRIARCH.

- (a) 1. Most Reverend Archbishop B——. Or,
2. Most Reverend A—— B——, Archbishop of ——.
3. His Grace, The Most Rev. Archbishop.

- (b) 1. Most Reverend and Respected Sir. Or,
2. Most Reverend and Dear Sir.

- (c) 1. I have the honor to be,

{ Most Reverend Sir, or
Most Reverend Archbishop, or
Most Reverend and Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A—— B——.

A BISHOP

- (a) 1. Right Reverend Bishop B——. Or,
2. Right Reverend A—— B——, Bishop of ——.
3. His Lordship, The Right Rev. Bishop.
- (b) 1. Right Reverend Sir. Right Reverend and Dear Sir.
2. Right Reverend and Dear Bishop.

- (c) I have the honor to remain,

Right Reverend Sir (or any of the formulas b, 1, 2, 3)

Your obedient servant,

A—— B——.

MITRED ABBOTS.¹

- (a) 1. Right Reverend Abbot B—— (name of abbey, post-office, county, State). Or,
 2. Right Reverend A—— B—— (initials of Order), Abbot of ——.

- (b) 1. Right Reverend Abbot. 2. Right Reverend Father Abbot.
 3. Right Reverend Father. 4. Right Reverend and Dear Sir.

- (c) 1. I remain,
 Right Reverend Sir,
 Your obedient servant,

A—— B——. Or,

2. Begging your blessing,
 Right Reverend and dear Father,
 I remain, as ever,
 Your dutiful son,
 (or your affectionate child,)

A—— B——.

ROMAN PRELATES.²I. *Apostolic Prothonotaries.*II. *Domestic Prelates* (viz., of the Pope).

- (a) 1. Right Reverend Monsignor³ B——. (I., II.) Or,
 2. Right Reverend⁴ A—— B——. (I., II.) Or,
 3. Right Reverend Monsignor B——, Prothonotary Apostolic.
 (I. only.)

¹ By courtesy all abbots, whether mitred or not, have the same style and address. However in addressing an abbot merely residing in an abbey, without being its abbot, of course "Abbot of ——" would be omitted, for the reason that, although an abbot, he has no abbey. The form (c 2) would perhaps be used only by a monk subject to the abbot or belonging to his order; or by a boy or girl educated by monks or nuns of his order, or in some way connected with the order or the abbot.

² Both are styled, like bishops and abbots, Right Reverend, and are generally called Monsignores, a title, however, which is given, in Italy, to all prelates above them, except to cardinals and abbots; and to some dignitaries below them. Among English-speaking Catholics it is not used of archbishops and bishops.

³ *Monsignor* has become more or less anglicised; consequently, *Monseigneur*, which is French, should not be used except when writing in that language. *Monsignor* and *Monsignore* (Italian) are used indifferently, but in English the former is preferable.

⁴ It will be noticed that the 1st and 2d of the above forms apply equally to I. and II.; the 3d and 4th to I. only; the 5th to II. only.

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4. Right Rev. Monsignor A— B—, Prothonotary Apostolic, etc. (I. only.) (*Etc.* is added when, as is usually the case, he has other dignities.)
5. Right Reverend A— B—,
Domestic Prelate of His Holiness (or of the Pope). (II. only.)

(b). 1. Right Reverend Sir.¹

2. Right Reverend Monsignor. Or,

3. My dear Monsignor (if well acquainted). Or, simply

4. Monsignor.

(c). 1. Right Reverend Sir.

2. Right Reverend and Dear Sir. Or,

3. My Dear Monsignor,

Your friend and servant,

A— B—.

INFERIOR DIGNITARIES.

All dignitaries inferior to the above-mentioned (*viz.*; to patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, abbots, and prelates) are addressed "Very Reverend," except archdeacons,² who are styled venerable. Dignitaries are Roman Monsignores other than the two sorts of Prelates mentioned above, Administrators of vacant dioceses, Vicars General, Pro-vosts, Archpriests, Canons, Deans, Heads and Provincials of Religious Orders, and Priors of Priors (which are separate establishments). These, and by *courtesy* some others, such as Priors of Monasteries over which abbots preside, Rectors and local Superiors of Religious Houses, Presidents or heads of seminaries, colleges, and larger religious institutions, are properly addressed as "Very Reverend."³

¹ The above forms (b) apply both to I. and II. The 4th is stiff, such as might be used by a total stranger or not very friendly correspondent. To begin, "Monsignor B—," would be rude, and forebode that the writer meant to say something disagreeable.

² There are no archdeacons in the United States, but there was one for many years—the late Archdeacon McCarron, of New York.

³ Doctors of Divinity or of Laws (1), Vicars Forane (2), Rural Deans (3), Vice-Presidents of colleges, or other assistant superiors of religious institutions (4), Members of the Episcopal Council (5), Examiners of the Clergy (6), Chancellors of a diocese (7), the Secretary of a bishop or of a diocese (3), and others, along with simple Priests, have no claim to be styled "Very Reverend," although a somewhat abusive custom seems to allow it to classes 2, 3, and 4. These and all others in Priests' or Deacons' orders should be styled simply "Reverend."

ADMINISTRATORS OF VACANT SEES.¹

- (a) 1. Very Reverend A— B— (with initials of office). Or
 2. Very Reverend Father A— B—.

Administrator of ———.

- (b) Very Reverend Sir.

A VICAR GENERAL.

- (a) 1. Very Reverend A— B— (with initials of office). Or,
 2. Very Reverend Vicar General B—. Or,
 3. Very Reverend A— B—,
 Vicar General of ——— (name of diocese).

- (b) 1. Very Reverend and Dear Sir.
 2. Very Reverend Sir. Or,
 3. My dear Vicar General (only if the writer belong to the diocese). Or simply, 4. Dear Sir.

MONSIGNORES OF THE INFERIOR DEGREES.

- (a) 1. Very Reverend A— B— (followed by the name of office, for instance, "Private Chamberlain to the Pope").
 2. Very Reverend Monsignore A— B— (or B—).
- (b) 1. Very Reverend and Dear Monsignore. Or,
 2. Very Reverend Doctor (should he have this degree).

THE RECTOR OF A RELIGIOUS HOUSE, PROVINCIAL OF AN ORDER, OR A PRIOR.

- (a) 1. Very Reverend Father A— B— (initials of order) Rector (or Prior) of ——— (name of House). Or, Provincial of ——— (name of Order, or, better, of the members of the Order taken collectively).

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY (D.D.) OR OF LAW (LL.D.).

- (a) 1. Reverend A— B—, D.D. (or LL.D.).
 2. Reverend Dr. A— B—.

If such a one be the pastor of a church, or a professor in a seminary or other institution, add, "Pastor of ———," or "Professor of ———."

¹ Such expressions as "My dear Vicar-General, or Dean, or Provost, or Canon," etc., are used; but never the expression, "My dear Administrator."

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ARCHDEACON.

- (a) Venerable A— B—,
Archdeacon of — (church or diocese).
(b) 1. Venerable Father. Or, 2. Venerable and Dear Sir.

PRIEST (*simply*).

- (a) Reverend A— B—. Or, 2. Reverend Father A—
B—. Or, 3. Reverend Father B—.
(b) 1. Reverend Sir. Or, 2. Reverend and Dear Sir. Or,
3. Reverend Doctor.

FEMALE SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS.¹

(It is quite customary, and proper, to call every female superior of a religious order, or house, "Reverend Mother." The appropriate style is as follows :—)

- (a) 1. Reverend Mother — (name in religion, *e. g.*, Elizabeth). Or,
2. Reverend Mother — (name in religion, unless she preserves, as in some orders, her family name).
Reverend Superior of — (*e. g.*, Sisters of Charity).

2. ENGLISH.

I. THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE KING OR THE QUEEN.

To the King's (or Queen's) Most Excellent Majesty. *Sire*, or *Sir* (or *Madam*):— *Most Gracious Sovereign*:— *May it please your Majesty*:

¹ Members of one religious order of the United States, the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart," are always addressed and spoken of as "Madame." In England, an abbess is styled "The Right Reverend Lady Abbess of —" (name of abbey), or "The Right Reverend Lady Abbess —" (Christian and family names, or family name only). It is customary, even in the United States, to style religious women who are at the head of some religious order (as, for instance, the Sisters of Charity),—not merely superiors of houses of that order,—or who are the superiors of houses belonging to *ancient* orders (as, for instance, the Benedictines, the Dominicans, etc.), "Reverend" as "The Reverend Abbess" or "Priorress" or "The Reverend Mother Abbess" or "Priorress," or "The Reverend Mother Superior." Members of religious communities, who do not hold the office of superior, are often addressed as "Reverend Sister."

SONS AND DAUGHTERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF SOVEREIGNS.

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. To her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. *Sir, or Madam :— May it please your Royal Highness :—*

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

To His Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Or, To Her Highness the Princess Mary of Teck. *Sir, or Madam :— May it please your Highness :—*

II. THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

A DUKE OR DUCHESS.

To His Grace the Duke of Montrose. Or, To Her Grace the Duchess of Montrose. *My Lord (or My Lady) :— May it please your Grace :—*

A MARQUIS OR MARCHIONESS.

To the Most Noble the Marquis (or Marchioness) of Lansdowne. *My Lord (or My Lady) :— May it please your Lordship (or Ladyship) :—*

AN EARL OR COUNTESS.

To the Right Honorable the Earl (or Countess) Russell. *My Lord (or My Lady) :— etc.*

A VISCOUNT AND A BARON.

A *Viscount* (or *Viscountess*) and a *Baron* (or *Baroness*) are also addressed as *Right Honorable*, with the salutation, *My Lord (or My Lady) :— etc.*

BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

To Sir A— B—, Bart, Piccadilly. *Sir :—* (Their wives are addressed by the title of *Lady*.)

ESQUIRES.

To James Thomson, Esq. *Sir :—* (In regard to the use of this title in England, see remarks on page 172.) Mr. and Esq. should not be used together.

III. OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A MEMBER OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

To the Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. *Sir :—Right Hon. Sir :— or My Lord (as the case may require).*

AN AMBASSADOR.

To His Excellency the American (or other) Ambassador. *Sir*, or *My Lord*, or *Your Excellency*.

A JUDGE.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir George Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England. *My Lord* :— *May it please your Lordship* :—

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, YORK, OR DUBLIN, AND
THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH (during office).

To the Rt. Hon. A— B—, Lord Mayor of London. To the Rt. Hon. A— B—, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. *My Lord* :— *May it please your Lordship*.

The Provost of every other town in Scotland is styled *Honorable*.

The Mayors of all corporations (except the above-mentioned Lord Mayors), and the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, are addressed *Right Worshipful*; and the Aldermen and Recorders of other corporations, and the Justices of the Peace, *Worshipful*. Salutation, *Sir* :— *Your Worship* :—

IV. THE PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled. *My Lords* :— *May it please your Lordships* :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. *May it please your Honorable House* :—

V. THE CLERGY.

AN ARCHBISHOP.

To His Grace the Archbishop of C—. Or, To the Most Reverend Father in God, Archibald, Lord Archbishop of C—. *My Lord* :— *May it please your Grace* :—

A BISHOP.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of S—. *My Lord* :— *May it please your Lordship* :—

A DEAN.

To the Very Reverend Dean of C—. Or, To the Reverend Dr. Scott, Dean of C—. *My Lord* :— *May it please your Lordship* :

Archdeacons and Chancellors in the same manner. *The rest of the Clergy* as in this country. *If ennobled*, to be addressed thus:—

To the Right Honorable and Reverend —, etc.

VI. MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

In addressing officers in the Army and Navy above the subaltern, their military rank should precede their names and civil positions, thus,

To Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of W—. *My Lord*, etc.

In the Navy, Admirals are styled Right Honorable, and the rank of the flag follows their names and titles, thus:—

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Eglinton, G. C. B., Admiral of the Blue.

The other officers are addressed as in the army, with the addition of R. N. (Royal Navy), thus:—

To Captain the Right Honorable the Earl of Egremont, R. N.

ESQUIRE.—This title is now popularly applied to all persons of respectability; but it legally belongs to the following classes only:—

The sons of Peers, whether known in common conversation as Lords or Honorables; the eldest sons of Peers' sons and their eldest sons in perpetual succession; all the sons of Baronets; the Esquires of the Knights of the Bath; Lords of Manors, chiefs of clans, and other tenants of the Crown *in capite* (these are Esquires by prescription); Esquires created to that rank by patent, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession; Esquires by office, such as Justices of the Peace while on the roll; Mayors of towns during mayoralty, and Sheriffs of counties (who retain the title for life); Members of the House of Commons; Barristers at Law; and Bachelors of Divinity, Law, and Physic.

All who, in commissions signed by the sovereign, are ever styled Esquire, retain that designation for life.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Married women are addressed according to the rank of their husbands.

The widow of a nobleman is addressed in the title of her husband, with the addition of *Dowager*; as, "To the Right Honorable the Dowager Countess of Stanhope."

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The title *Lady* is prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than Knight, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an Earl.

The *eldest* sons of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, bear, by courtesy, the second title in their respective families. Their wives are addressed accordingly.

The *younger* sons of Dukes and Marquises have the title of Lord, and are addressed as Right Honorable Lords,—to which is added the Christian name. Their wives have the title of Lady, and are addressed as Rt. Hon. Ladies; and, except when originally superior in rank, take their husbands' Christian names, not their own. The title Lady, and the address Rt. Hon. Lady, also belong to all the daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls; to which is also added the Christian name.

3. DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

- (a) 1. To His Excellency the Right Honorable,¹ the Marquis of Lorne, K. T., G. C. M. G., P. C., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.
2. His Excellency A—— B—— Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.
3. To His Excellency the Governor-General.
- (b) 1. Your Excellency. 2. May it please your Excellency.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

- (a) 1. To the Honorable A—— B——, Minister of the Interior.
2. To the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.
3. Hon. A—— B——. Sir:

All the other members not specified are addressed in a similar manner. Also all officers in the civil service, connected with the various departments of the government, who are entitled to "Honorable," including the Senators of Canada, and the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons at Ottawa; The Lieutenant-Governors of the

¹ The old country titles here given have nothing to do with the position of Governor-general. The second form is the usual one.

Provinces of the Dominion; Members of the local Cabinet; and all members of the Legislative Councils of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Members of Parliament simply are not entitled to the prefix "Honorable," M. P. being placed after the name of a member of the Dominion Parliament, and M. P. P. after the name of a member of the Provincial Parliament.

- (a) 1. A — B —, M. P. 2. A — B —, M. P. P.

MAYORS.

- (a) 1. His Worship the Mayor. 2. Your Worship the Mayor.
3. Your Worship.

LEGAL AND JUDICIARY.

The Chief Justices and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Dominion and Court of Exchequer, of the Supreme Court of Judiciary (Benchers) for Ontario, and the High Court of Justice for Ontario, are entitled to the prefix "Honorable."

- (a) 1. Hon. A — B —, Chief Justice.
2. Hon. A — B —, Puisne Judge. Or,
3. Hon. A — B —, Late Minister of Justice, as the case may be.

- (b) 1. Sir. 2. Your Honor. 3. May it Please Your Honor.

ORGANIZED BODIES.

Communications to an organized body are generally addressed to the President or Chief Officer. They may, however, be addressed to the body itself.

- (a) To the Honorable the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

- (b) 1. May it Please your Honorable Body.
2. The Petition of ——— Humbly sheweth, etc.

- (a) 1. To the Honorable the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled, etc.

- (a) 1. To the Chief Justice and the Honorable Judges of the ——— Court.

- (b) 1. May it Please Your Honors. 2. Your Honors.

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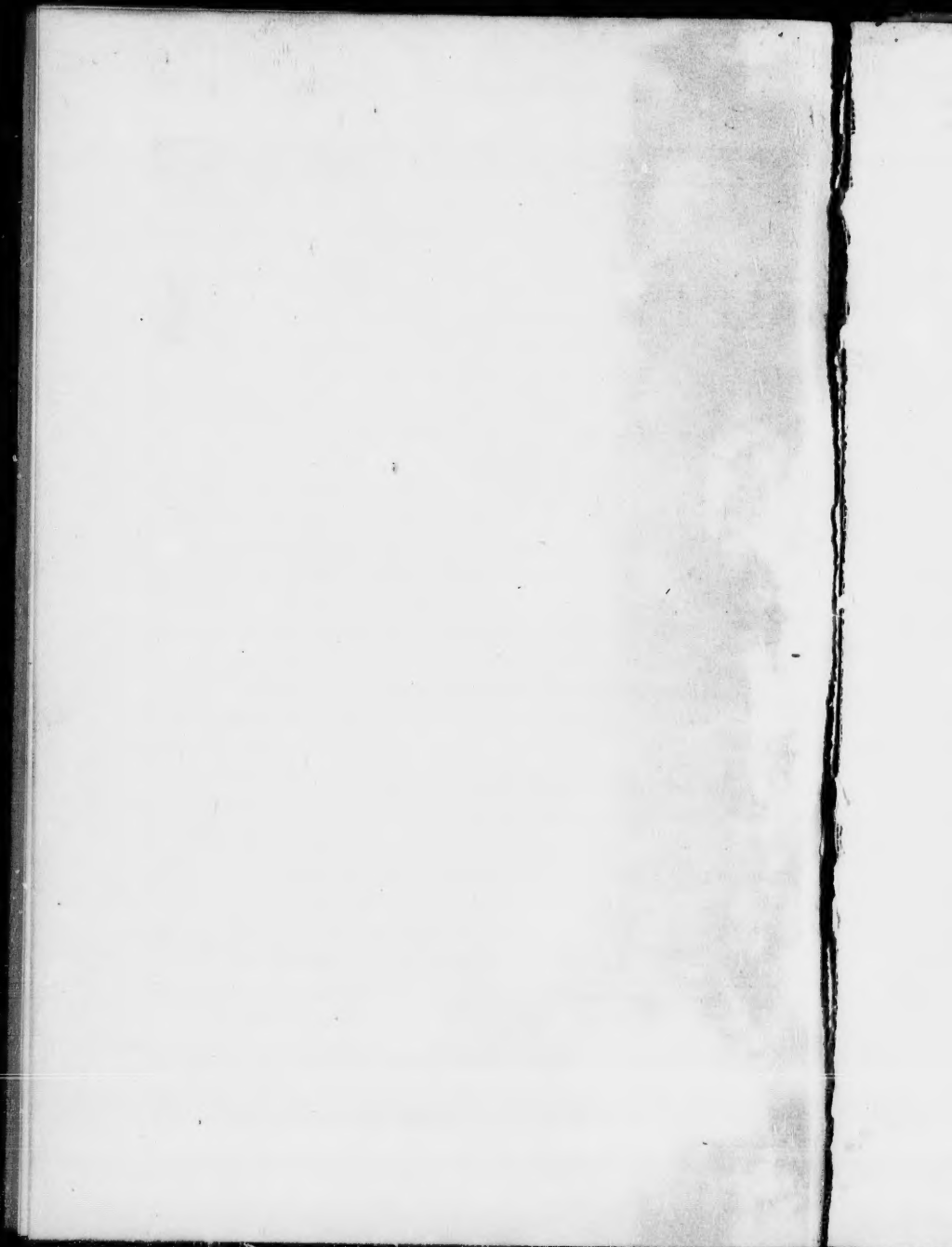
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